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wanted.
RECEIVER'S SALE
To be held by
EO. P. GORE CO.
149 and 151 Market-st., Chicago,
DAY AT 10 A. M.
at public auction, by order of
elvin, Rec'r, the entire stock of
NCUR - - - CINCINNATI, O.
Retailer of
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Consisting of
00 worth of Men's, Boys' and
Children's Clothing in Suits,
Pants, Overcoats, Ulsters
Vests, Reefers,
en's Clothing, Men's and Boys'
Goods in Underwear, Hosiery,
Fancy and Dress Shirts, Neckwear
Suspenders, Collars, Cuffs, etc.
EO. P. GORE CO., Auctioneers.
FOR FORAGE CAPS.—CHIEF
er's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12,
proposals, in triplicate, will be re-
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opened, for furnishing and deliver-
Chicago or Philadelphia Depots of
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FOR PRINTING.—CHIEF QUAR-
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1900.—Sealed proposals will be re-
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opened for such printing and
as may be required by the
tment of the Lakes, in this city,
ssary commencing July 1, 1900. The
reserves the right to reject any or all bids
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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIX.—NO. 47. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1900—TWELVE PAGES. COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY TRIBUNE COMPANY. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LONDON TIMES' NEWS AND VIEWS

Lord Roberts' Campaign Said to Resemble General Sherman's Successful Move on Atlanta.

POLITICS IN AUSTRALIA.

Boers Surprise a Party of Eleven British Scouts and Kill, Wound, and Capture All.

SKIRMISH ON TUGELA RIVER.

[COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY TRIBUNE COMPANY.]

The [illegible] Times

LONDON.

FRIDAY (4 A. M.), FEBRUARY 16.

[By cable to THE TRIBUNE.]

The Times' military expert says:

The great strategic movement which began to take form Monday has some points in resemblance with that by which General Sherman obtained possession of Atlanta.

The Times, in its editorial leader this morning, says:

Lord Rosebery's criticisms upon the items composing Lord Lansdowne's total available raw material for troops is the criticism of almost everybody who has given the matter any serious attention, even after the supplementary explanations from Lord Lansdowne. It is still impossible to say what is the actual position of the reinforcements for south Africa in response to the demand for 50,000 more troops. The government said they are sending that number, but in the number are included, so far as can be seen, some of the troops already at the Cape, some on the way, and some not ready to start.

Lord Lansdowne's general defense of his scheme only amounted to a challenge to the critics to say how he could do any better with the resources in sight, and Lord Salisbury, whose tone is not all that could be desired, took much the same line.

This unfortunately confirms what Lord Rosebery says in language which we venture to say will find an echo everywhere.

Politics in West Australia.

MELBOURNE (Wednesday)—The opposition has decided not to support Mr. Higgins' no confidence motion, which will be withdrawn. Higgins' unpopularity in consequence of his opposition to the federation scheme and the dispatch of the colonial contingents to south Africa have, it is considered, rendered the success of his resolution hopeless.

The object of sending Mr. Parker as the delegate of western Australia to London is an endeavor to secure the omission of the tariff clause in the commonwealth bill. The eastern colonies object to the alteration of the bill at the instance of the government without consulting the people. The western Australia bill, it is contended, has not been submitted to a vote of the people of that colony, and if one is taken it is believed it will be accepted unaltered by an immense majority.

Boers Surprise British Scouts.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ (Wednesday)—According to the Standard and Diggers News the Boers on Saturday surprised a party of eleven British scouts near Colesberg, but, notwithstanding overwhelming odds the latter offered a stubborn defense for several hours, losing two Tasmanians killed and two wounded. Seven were taken prisoners. The republics are now obtaining substantial supplies of sugar, coffee, and flour through a Delagoa Bay house, and further heavy consignments are expected in a fortnight.

On the Tugela River.

CHIEVELEY CAMP (Tuesday)—General Lyttelton has succeeded to the command of the Second Division during the illness of General Clery, who is suffering from blood poisoning. The appointment of Lyttelton gives great satisfaction. Colonel Norcott of the Rifle Brigade temporarily commands the Fourth Brigade. Yesterday a force of mounted infantry, with a battalion of infantry, a field battery, and a Colt battery, occupied Hussar Hill, south of Hlangwane. On their retirement the enemy opened a heavy musketry fire on the South African Light Horse and the Colt battery, who had seven casualties. Two officers were wounded, including Lieutenant John Churchill in the leg. Four men were wounded and one is missing.

SCATTER ASHES ON THE SEA.

All Left of San Francisco Man's Body Thrown to Winds from Ship's Mainmast.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—From the mainmast of the ship Shenandoah, lying at anchor in the bay, the ashes of Walter S. Blanchard, founder of the Corinthian Yacht club, were scattered over the waters Tuesday at dusk.

The ceremony was witnessed by two women in mourning, the wife of the dead man and her friend, and the members of the crew. Tuesday evening two women clad in black boarded the Shenandoah and sought the Captain, to whom they told their mission. The Captain called members of his crew, to each of whom he repeated the desire of the women, but each shook his head.

Steward Edward Eddy finally agreed to comply with the request. Taking from the hands of one of the women a black box wrapped in crape, and fastening the box in his clothing, he ascended the mainmast of the ship. When he reached the top he opened the box and cast the ashes to the winds, the dust sifting over the waves and drifting out to sea.

Blanchard expressed the desire before dying that his body be incinerated and that the ashes be scattered to the four winds from the mast of some American ship.

SUMMARY OF The Daily Tribune.

BOER-BRITISH WAR.

Rosebery arraigned government for situation in Africa, declaring that if the Boers win the British empire will be endangered, while even now powers profit by England's embarrassment; said England tried to arrange alliance with Germany and United States.

London believes Roberts' movement in Orange Free State will be successful. Cronje's line of communication cut.

English army bill passed Commons. Chamberlain declared that if Boers invaded Zululand natives will be aided to resist.

The Times thinks Roberts' movement resembles that of Sherman against Atlanta.

Boers importing large quantities of sugar, coffee, and flour through Delagoa Bay.

Irish-American hospital corps sailed from New York for the Transvaal.

Public sentiment in Rome favors offer of mediation by Italy.

Buller is encamped near Boschkop.

LOCAL.

State Retail Liquor Dealers' association demanded that saloon licenses be paid in first thirty days of period, that penalty for doing business without license be made $200 and law be enforced impartially.

Alderman Gunther will give his great collection of American war and historical relics to the public if a suitable building be provided. It will need one, he says, as large as the Art Institute.

Paul F. Dogge, accused of using mails to defraud, broke from officers on the way to jail, jumped off Dearborn avenue viaduct, and died three hours later.

The Sunset club debated the success of the new revenue law. T. A. Moran said the theory was wrong and advocated taxing only visible property.

Officers of Security Savings society charged with conspiracy to defraud. Plan was to play races and guarantee 3 per cent a week to investors.

Civil Service Commissioners dispute as to marks to be given Police Inspectors for "experience."

Assets of failed Chemical National Bank sold at auction for 1 per cent of face value.

Commissioner General F. W. Peck left for Paris, to remain until exposition's close.

Cable car collision in Van Buren street tunnel tied up lines for two hours.

"Blind pig" cases against sixty druggists dismissed on orders from Mayor.

Charter obtained for Pullman free school of manual training.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons flooded with requests for financial aid.

State Food Commissioner opened headquarters.

Life Underwriters' association banquet.

WASHINGTON.

Judge Hunt of Montana Supreme Court testified he had been offered $100,000 to defer action in Wellcome case. Clark likely to be unseated.

Hay will investigate Macrum's charges, but most international lawyers believe England was justified in opening Consul's mail.

Senate, by 46 to 29, passed substitute for House finance bill; now in conference.

President sent Senate correspondence over British seizures of American ships.

On Cullom's motion Senate put Hawaii bill ahead of Quay case.

During 1899 America received 28,005 immigrants from Ireland.

FOREIGN.

Leading Paris hotels have raised rates from $3 to $9 a day, and all theaters will charge higher prices during exposition.

Arendt, in Prussian Diet, charged Balfour had agreed to bimetallism negotiations and then broken faith.

French expedition crushed power of Rabah, the "African Napoleon," in Soudan.

Water pipes being frozen, Lynn firemen used snowballs to put out a fire.

Paul Hervieu and Emile Faguet elected members of French Academy.

Socialist Deputies continued their attacks on the French army.

Duels and other sensations expected when Castellane reaches Paris.

Centrist position on Kaiser's naval bill is not yet known.

Ambassador Monson will return to Paris on Saturday.

French troops sent to suppress anarchy in Martinique.

DOMESTIC.

Miller's brother-in-law said policemen, officials, and a clergyman were interested in Franklin syndicate.

Joliet business-men indorsed deep waterway ship canal plan via drainage canal.

Strong movement at Yale against secret societies and cliques.

Woman suffragists celebrated Susan B. Anthony's birthday.

Kentucky Legislature likely to meet in peace on Monday.

Ex-President Harrison robbed by his valet.

Archbishop Hennessy seriously ill.

POLITICS.

Platt, Depew, Roosevelt, and Odell will be New York delegates to national convention. Woodruff may be opposed for Vice President.

Democratic town and Aldermanic primaries set for March 9, most conventions will be held the day after.

Estimated that 100,000 personal letters have been mailed voters by Illinois Gubernatorial candidates.

Hale Johnson of Newton, Ill., elected chairman of State Prohibition committee.

Macoupin County delegates instructed for Yates and Cullom.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Army reorganization bill, if passed, will make Corbin succeed Miles as senior Major General.

House committee favored increase pay for soldiers serving in island possessions.

Transport left Santiago with bodies of 200 American soldiers.

Insurgents' attack on Americans at Daraga repulsed.

RELIGIOUS.

Probable that Episcopalian committee on divorce will advise prohibition of remarriage of divorcees.

Trinity Church organization may be changed from "family" to "institutional."

Booth-Tucker's 3-months-old son enrolled as Salvation Army soldier.

Methodists voted Bishops salaries of $4,500 and $4,700 a year.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Leading tailoring firms locked out their journeymen employés for refusing to sign agreement not to strike.

Central Passenger association made rate of one cent a mile for G. A. R. encampment.

Price of bituminous coal will be advanced 25 to 50 per cent on April 1.

English wallpaper trust formed with capital of $30,000,000.

Illinois has 10,417 miles of railway.

SPORTING.

Chicago Athletic association suspended by Amateur Athletic union on charge of offering inducements to obtain services of athletes.

American Baseball association will not be organized; Philadelphia men backed out.

Praytell brought $6,100 and Sunol $4,000 at sale of Bonner's horses.

New York Assembly voted to repeal Horton law.

League likely to have ten-club circuit.

SHUTS OUT ATHLETIC CLUB

AMATEUR UNION DISCIPLINES CHICAGO ASSOCIATION.

William Hale Thompson, Frank W. Wentworth, and Nineteen Experts Affected by the Act—First Two Ousted for Failure to Testify—Charge Against the Organization That It Offers Inducement for Services of Men in Competition.

The Chicago Athletic association, Frank W. Wentworth and William Hale Thompson, and nineteen athletes formerly connected with the Cherry Circle have been suspended by the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic union.

The charge against the club is offering inducements in the way of clubhouse privileges to the athletes to obtain their services for the various teams. The charge against William Hale Thompson and Frank W. Wentworth is that they refused to give testimony in the case, and the charge against the athletes is that they received compensation for athletic services.

This action was taken at the secret meeting held in the Sherman House some time ago, but the decision was withheld by the Amateur Athletic union officials in the hope that Wentworth and Thompson would testify.

The action cuts off the Chicago Athletic association from participating in any open events of the Amateur Athletic union until reinstated. The association will be reinstated when it proves it did not offer inducements to the athletes or when the Amateur Athletic union decides that the Chicago organization has been sufficiently punished.

The Amateur Athletic union officials do not believe the present régime at the club is to be blamed too severely for the work carried on under other administrations, and so it is likely the suspension will be only temporary, and the Registration committee in a short time will reinstate the big club.

List of Suspended Men.

The athletes suspended are:

Arthur H. Pixley,	L. F. Baader,
P. A. Wellington,	H. B. Chouinard,
W. L. Sheppard Jr.,	W. F. Slater,
H. Kirkhoff,	W. McDaniels,
H. F. Hinkley,	H. G. Hadden,
A. E. Van Doozer,	J. F. Byrnes,
E. D. Buell,	H. Paulman,
J. R. Hudelson,	M. Foss,
H. C. Loomis,	P. S. Graver,
F. H. Draper,	

Of these men Paulman, Foss, and Graver owed trifling amounts, which they paid at the time of the first hearing by the American Athletic union. Their suspension was announced because it was believed they accepted the privileges in the same spirit as the others, every one of whom was an athletic member, whose membership lapsed with the inauguration of the present administration over a year ago. When the bills were received the athletes at once refused to pay them, asserting they had been promised the privileges of the club free of charge in return for their athletic services. The Chicago Athletic association, upon their refusal, asked the Central Association American Athletic union to expel the men.

The trial was held and the men all testified that they had been promised these privileges free in consideration of their services on the athletic teams of the club. William Hale Thompson and Frank W. Wentworth were mentioned as the men having made the promises. The American Athletic union asked for the testimony of these men, but it was not forthcoming. Then began a searching inquiry by President Liginger and Dr. G. K. Herman, officers of the Central association, into the methods pursued by the club.

Athletes' Testimony the Same.

The testimony of the athletes was unanimous on the point. The Chicago Athletic association could not prove the contrary to the satisfaction of the Amateur Athletic union, or did not testify at all in some cases. Accordingly, after a long consideration, the Amateur Athletic union officials decided the men were no more guilty than the club, so took the action of suspending the club and the athletes, and Messrs. Thompson and Wentworth.

The club asked for the suspension of the athletes on the ground of non-payment of debts owed the club, but upon investigation President Liginger of the Amateur Athletic union declared yesterday he did not believe the athletes owed the club a dollar, as it seemed clear they had been promised the privileges which the checks and debts charged represented.

The Chicago Athletic association may appeal the case to the national body, but the Central officials say they do not believe the club will do so.

President Wooster's Statement.

C. K. Wooster, President of the Chicago Athletic association, said regarding the matter: "The case is simply this: We dropped the men for non-payment of debts for which there were checks, according to the rules of the club. We asked the Amateur Athletic union to act in the matter. If we were guilty of any breach of the rules I suppose we shall have to accept the penalty. I do not know whether there was any breach of the rules by previous administrations, but if there were we shall have to accept the penalty."

Says Both Are Guilty.

Dr. G. K. Herman of the Amateur Athletic union said: "We withheld our decision to give some of the Chicago Athletic association men time to testify, but they did not, and, according to our rules, any one who refuses to testify is subject to discipline the same as the men in question. There is no intention to punish the present régime for something which it did not do, and therefore the Registration committee, as soon as it thinks the club is sufficiently punished, will reinstate it. It does not seem to us the athletes are any more guilty than the club."

President Liginger said: "We had to work slowly and carefully, and waited for the Chicago Athletic association men to testify. We were accused of being weak-kneed and afraid of a big club, but we have suspended the club, the two men, and the athletes, as seemed to be our duty under the rules."

Wentworth Says It Is Spite.

Frank W. Wentworth said: "I fail to see where they get ground to stand on in this action. I attribute it entirely to spite work on the part of President Liginger. I really can see no other reason for the decision. Thompson and I were suspended several days ago for refusal to testify. The time we were called was most inopportune. Mr. Thompson was out of town on business and I was detained at my residence by sickness. We were not summoned again, we were not called up by telephone at the time, nor was any word of any kind sent to us. We had no chance to give an excuse, and I do not believe either of us cared much. Liginger has tried to 'knock' us time and again, and I consider the entire trouble as due to him.

"The action of the Amateur Athletic union will tend to make it ridiculous among the majority of the athletes in this vicinity. It will not harm the club in the least. Not 1 per cent of the members knows there is such an organization, and if they did they would laugh at its course, so far as it affects us."

Mr. Thompson Is Not Worried.

"The matter is entirely too small to worry about," said Mr. Thompson, when told of the Amateur Athletic union's action.

NOTICE TO SCHOOL CHILDREN.

THE TRIBUNE will issue its Patriotic Supplement No. 5 on Feb. 22. It will be devoted to the life and character of George Washington. In order to stimulate interest in American history in the public and private schools THE TRIBUNE will give ten prizes of $5 each for the best ten articles, with "Washington" as the subject, written by pupils of the schools of Chicago. Articles must not contain over 300 words, and should be written on one side of the paper only. They must bear the signature of the principal or a teacher of the school attended by the writer. All communications should be addressed to "Patriotic Supplement, Tribune office, Chicago," and should be mailed not later than Feb. 18.

COUNT BONI AND HIS RELATIVES

Sails from New York to Avoid Meeting Cousins Who Were Coming to Give Him Advice.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PARIS, Feb. 15.—The Castellanes who sailed on Feb. 10 on the Touraine were the Count and Countess Flotens de Castellane, cousins of Boni. It is believed here they went as bearers of important information and also with the advice which numerous members of the family deem essential to determine Boni's actions towards clearing himself of M. Rodays' charges.

Count Boni is said to resent the family's officiousness, and the news that he sailed from New York today is taken as a mark of his disapproval of his relatives being sent to New York at this juncture, when their coming would surely be interpreted to mean that there is more in the Figaro story than Count Boni is willing to own. The relatives are under strict injunctions from Boni, so it is absolutely impossible to learn here whether he was successful in raising money.

Everybody is looking forward to a great sensation when Castellane reaches Paris. Many fully expect that the first meeting with M. Rodays will end in a tragedy, because Boni has threatened to assault the editor, who in turn has asserted he would be armed and would blow the other's brains out at the first ungentlemanly provocation. M. Rodays is willing to fight a duel, but unwilling to be caned or slapped.

The Count's father met M. Rodays a few days ago, both coming out of President Loubet's ballroom at the same time. They eyed each other insultingly, and the Marquis opened his mouth as if to speak, but concluded not to and passed on haughtily.

New York, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Count Boni de Castellane, accompanied by the Countess, sailed for France on La Gascogne today, with nothing but compliments for America and vowing swift and awful vengeance upon De Rodays, Figaro's editor.

"I shall challenge De Rodays to fight me a duel as soon as my 100,000 francs' suit for libel against him is decided," said the Count. "If he refuses to fight I will break his bones. I don't know that I would have him apologize. He has trampled my good name in the dust so assiduously that I must get some satisfaction.

"If I can't get the coward to fight I will go for him in the American fashion, for am I not half an American?"

It was learned the Count had succeeded in securing a loan from the brothers and sisters of his wife amounting to more than $1,000,000.

BANKRUPT SCHAAR IN DANGER.

Creditors Called to Hearing of His Petition of Insolvency Threaten to Lynch Him.

The police were called into the office of Referee in Bankruptcy Frank L. Wean yesterday noon to prevent angry creditors of Charles L. Schaar from doing him violence. Threats of lynching and all sorts of punishment was made, and the referee was compelled to call several policemen.

Charles L. Schaar of the former private banking firm of Schaar, Kock & Co. filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court on Jan. 24, asking to be adjudged a bankrupt individually and as a member of the firm, which failed several years ago. His liabilities were given as $178,814, and no assets. The case was referred to Referee Wean. Yesterday was appointed for the meeting of the creditors, according to the practice under the bankruptcy law. The depositors of the old banking firm, composed largely of the laboring classes, misunderstood the object of the meeting, and thought their claims against the firm were to be paid. They began coming to the office early in the morning, expecting to get their money, until, when the meeting was called to order, the room was packed with men and women.

As soon as they found out their mistake mutterings of indignation were heard. Gradually the angry expressions grew louder until they became open threats, and Referee Wean, fearing that Schaar was in danger, turned in a call for police. Upon their arrival the crowd quieted down, and after awhile dispersed.

MEANS MORE CENSUS JOBS.

Word from Washington Is That Cook County Superintendent Gilbert's Plan Has Been Adopted.

According to reports from Washington George P. Gilbert, superintendent of the census for Cook County, will have much additional patronage to distribute. The information that came to Chicago yesterday was that his plan for taking the census has been adopted and an increase of $6,000 to carry it out allowed by Director Merriam. In this event Mr. Gilbert will have forty-two fat jobs to give out. Seven of them will be superintendents of Congressional districts and thirty-five superintendents of wards.

There will be 1,200 enumerating districts in the county and 1,200 enumerators. These are being appointed now. The names must all be in the hands of the director at Washington by April 1. Mr. Gilbert expects that the district and ward superintendents will be appointed in a few days.

He will begin taking the census on June 1, and thinks Chicago can be completed in two weeks.

PREFERS TRUSTS TO CHURCH.

C. P. Huntington Said to Have Left St. Peter's Because of Pastor's Anti-Trust Utterances.

New York, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Collis P. Huntington and his family, it is said, have ceased to attend the services at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. F. M. Clendennin is pastor. It appears that the trust views of Mr. Huntington and the Westchester pastor do not coincide, but are said to be so wide apart that a reconciliation is practically impossible.

Mr. Huntington has given in all over $10,000 to the little church, but for Clendenin's anti-trust sermons and addresses on the money power have been severe than the railway [illegible] what more Dr. Clendenin and Mr. Hun[illegible] to hear. sert, however, that they have both as- on any point whatever. differed

GUNTHER OFFERS A GIFT.

ALDERMAN WILL GIVE PUBLIC HIS COLLECTION OF RELICS.

Stipulates That Suitable Building Be Provided and Suggests Garfield Park as Site—Mementos of War, Historical Documents, and Paintings Will Require a Structure Size of Art Institute for Proper Display—Theodore Thomas' Donation.

Alderman C. F. Gunther is ready to give his immense private collection of war relics, historical records, paintings, and curios to the public in the City of Chicago when a suitable building shall be provided. He is in favor of erecting in Garfield Park a building which shall contain the largest war museum in the United States. He does not stipulate this as the only condition upon which the gift will be made, but says he will be glad to give his collection to the public when assured it will be taken care of. The collection includes the familiar exhibit that made up the interior of the Libby Prison Museum, the contents of his former private museum, and many things that have never been on public exhibition.

No definite proposition has been made by Mr. Gunther before. He has told persons connected with historical societies and other institutions that his collection some day would become a permanent and public feature in Chicago. Last night he said to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE:

"I believe one of the Chicago parks should have this historical museum and war exhibit. It will be the largest of its kind in the country and should belong to the public. I think perhaps it should go to the West Side, as the North and South parks have museum buildings. Garfield Park would be a good location, and there is room there for such a building as the Art Institute. It will require a building fully as large as that for the exhibit which I can place in it. I should be glad to see the public in possession of the collection I have made."

Fills Government Building at Omaha.

Mr. Gunther's collection was last seen at the Omaha exposition, where it occupied the entire government building. Many of the more valuable things he did not have there, but with those he did have he was able to occupy space in the government building 500x150 feet in dimensions. The government had made a war exhibit in the same building the previous year which Mr. Gunther is said to have surpassed in both size and value.

Early American records have become scarce and valuable. In Mr. Gunther's collection the entire period of American history is covered by valuable records. The great feature, however, is the war museum, which contains relics of the civil war not to be found in any other one place. There are paintings which alone are worth large sums to either an art gallery or a historical museum. Two of Mr. Gunther's most valuable paintings hang in the front of his store. They are an original portrait of George Washington by Rembrandt Peale and a portrait of Lafayette on his second visit to the United States, 1824, by the same artist.

During the Spanish-American war some of the most valuable trophies brought back by the soldiers were to be seen in the Gunther window. In the civil war collection there are [illegible] connection with almost every battlefield, as well as many original manuscripts and documents.

Will Need a Large Building.

To show all these things Mr. Gunther points out will take a building fully as large as the Art Institute.

"The exhibit at Omaha," said Mr. Gunther, "has shown how extensive the plans must be for making a permanent disposal of the collection. There we had the large building that had been occupied in the previous year by the United States government. I did not send some things, but the building was filled. For that reason I say a suitable building must be provided."

Theodore Thomas Talks of His Gift.

The gift which Theodore Thomas will make to the Newberry Library of all his musical manuscript and literature contains one feature, he says, which can be duplicated nowhere. A collection of all the programs which he has given in the United States he considers the most valuable single item in his gift.

"It is practically an index to the history of music in this country," said Mr. Thomas. "It shows not only what has been the taste of the public and how it has changed, but it gives a geographical idea of the development of music. I have many other valuable things in music. I do not care to go into the details of my gift more definitely because I do not wish to bind myself by any promises. I have simply said that I intended to leave my musical library in Chicago."

A music room is being planned at the Newberry Library, where there already is a collection of musical literature.

ZERO WEATHER IS PREDICTED.

Forecast Is for Low Temperature Today, Tomorrow, and Possibly Sunday—Minimum Yesterday 1 Above.

Chicago will have biting cold and clear sunshine today and tomorrow and possibly for Sunday, according to the forecast of the Weather bureau last night. Indications last night were that the mercury would drop to a few degrees below zero before morning, and remain low all day. A strong area of high barometer in the Northwest is moving in this direction. This will cause the fair and cold weather to continue.

The minimum temperature yesterday was 1° above at 9 o'clock in the morning. The highest was 7°. The cold weather began at midnight on Wednesday and the drop was steady until the sun exerted its influence at noon. The drop began again at sunset and promised to continue all night.

The coldest place in the country last night was Helena, with a record of 12° below. Havre showed 10° below. Snow fell in southern Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado.

The maximum wind yesterday was thirty miles, from the southwest, and the average was eighteen miles. The wind today will be the same. New York suffered from a warm gale with a velocity of fifty-six miles from the northwest.

RAID GANG OF EVANSTON BOYS.

Police Say They Are Organized Thieves —Lads Have Colored Chief Whom They Call Aguinaldo.

Four boys, members of what the police claim to be an organized band of thieves, were arrested in Evanston yesterday charged with robbing the barn of H. Alper, 1113 Clark street, of plumbing and brass and copper. One of the lads confessed. He said twenty boys, living in West Evanston, had organized a band, with headquarters in a cave in Grove street. The members were to dress and act as Filipinos, and their chief was called Aguinaldo. The boys arrested are George Logan, Magnus Olson, Edward Barker, and Leo Mickels. George Logan, colored, was the chief.

EXTRA.

5:00 A. M.

KIMBERLEY SIEGE RAISED.

GENERAL FRENCH REACHES BELEAGUERED CITY THURSDAY.

British War Office Gives Out the News This Morning—Only the Bare Announcement Is Made, All Details Being Suppressed — Boers Tried Many Times to Capture the Place—Cecil Rhodes in the Diamond Town All During the Siege.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 9:51 a. m.—The War office announces that General French reached Kimberley on Thursday evening.

Following is Lord Roberts' message to the War office:

"Jacobsdal, Feb. 16, 2 a. m.—French, with a force of artillery, cavalry, and mounted infantry reached Kimberley this evening, Thursday."

The siege of Kimberley dates from Oct. 12, the day following the presentation of the Boer ultimatum to Great Britain.

General Botha with a strong force of Boer troopers invested the town and cut railway communications to the south.

Botha Attacks British.

Twelve days later, on Oct. 24, General Botha with 700 men assaulted the British outposts surounding Kimberley, and after a three hours' engagement was driven off, the British losing three killed and sixteen wounded.

— Desultory bombardments and skirmishing filled in the line until Nov. 1, when the Boers attempted to destroy the town by fire, setting fire to the veldt. Beyond the destruction of a dynamite magazine the attempt failed.

The British early began to assemble a force to march to the relief of the besieged garrison, and on Nov. 2 established a base of supplies at De Aar; but the gathering of an army proved a tedious task.

Cronje Takes Command.

On Nov. 6 General Cronje took command of the investing force and demanded the surrender of the town within forty-eight hours. The demand was refused, and on the 9th and 10th the Boer artillery poured hundreds of shells into the camp.

The first British move toward the relief of Kimberley was made by Colonel Gough, with a force of cavalry, who reconnoitered [illegible] of Belmont on Nov. 10.

Methuen Attempts Relief.

In the meantime, General Methuen had assembled an army and started on the way to Kimberley. Nov. 23 Methuen fought the battle of Belmont, capturing Boer laager with large quantities of supplies.

Two days later General Methuen defeated the Boers at the battle of Gras Pan.

On Nov. 28 General Methuen attacked the Boers on Modder River, sustaining heavy losses, but holding both banks of the stream. His casualties were 73 killed and 372 wounded.

On Dec. 11 was fought the battle of Magersfontein, when the British army was defeated with heavy loss, General Wauchope being among the killed.

Since the defeat of Magersfontein the British have been compelled to remain quiet on the Modder River, unable to advance, but able to hold Cronje's army in check.

Result of Roberts' Move.

Lord Roberts planned and executed the move which has formally resulted in the relief of Kimberley. With Lord Kitchener as his chief of staff, he organized a strong force, and last Sunday crossed the border into the Orange Free State.

General French first occupied Dekiel's Drift, and on Tuesday marched twenty-five miles north to Klip Drift. He had 7,000 cavalry and horse artillery, while behind him and guarding his lines were 40,000 infantry and 150 guns.

Cecil Rhodes has been in Kimberley during the entire siege, arriving there but a few hours before the Boers invested the place. The garrison consisted chiefly of colonial troops, with a few regulars—about 2,000 men in all.

TRAIN ROBBERS ARE REPULSED.

Masked Men Hold Up Engineer at Fairbanks, Ariz., but Are Routed by Express Messenger.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Masked robbers held up the passenger train on the New Mexico and Arizona railroad at Fairbanks, eighteen miles south of Benson, Ariz., this evening.

When the train stopped one robber sprang on the engine and covered the engineer with a pistol. One of the masked men went to the express door just as Messenger J. D. Milton opened it to pass out packages and the third robber had charge of the station agent.

Milton opened fire on the two robbers, who were close together. His fire was returned. When the smoke cleared away the robbers had disappeared and Milton was wounded.

One of the robbers was seen to fall. It is not known what the robbers secured. They may have snatched packages from the express car when the door was opened.

Express Messenger J. D. Milton is a son of the war Governor of Florida, who killed himself when Lee surrendered. While a boy Milton came to Texas and enlisted as a ranger. Three years ago he served a term as Chief of Police of El Paso. A Sheriff's posse is after the robbers.

Movements of Ocean Steamships.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
ANTWERP		Nederland
NEW YORK		Lahn
NEW YORK		Marquette
QUEENSTOWN		Germanic
ROTTERDAM		Rotterdam
SAN DIEGO		Lady Jersey
SAN FRANCISCO	Coptic	
SOUTHAMPTON	St. Paul	
TACOMA	St. Louis	

ROSEBERY SEES EMPIRE'S CRISIS.

England's Former Premier Arraigns the War Policy of the Government in Plain Terms.

SAYS DANGER IS AT HAND

Joseph Chamberlain Hints of Assisting the Zulu Natives in Defending Themselves.

MAY LEAD TO A BLACK WAR.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 3 a. m.—For the second time in this session of Parliament Lord Rosebery yesterday intervened with a remarkable speech. In vigorous, vehement language, with forcible gesture and occasional dramatic pauses, he delivered an indictment of the government, which thrilled the house.

Lord Rosebery declared that the crisis in south Africa was urgent and that Great Britain was engaged in a life and death struggle. If south Africa were lost it would mean the disintegration of the empire. But, he said, it was not upon south Africa alone that the government must fix its eyes.

He hinted at foreign complications, and made the statement that last December the British government had made urgent overtures to great powers, Germany and the United States, for an alliance, but those overtures were not received with cordiality. Meanwhile Russia was profiting by England's situation.

Ridicules Paper Army.

Lord Rosebery declared that the government had failed to grasp the real significance of the situation. He ridiculed the paper army of 400,000 men and said that if another 50,000 men should be needed in Africa he could not imagine where they would come from.

In conclusion he said:

"It is not a time when we can leisurely discuss what we are going to do a fortnight or a month hence. The crisis is urgent. The danger is upon you, and at such a time you come to this house with proposals for the month of May, when the weather permits, you will put volunteers under canvas, and that then the island and the empire will be safe."

Salisbury Is Silent.

It was expected that Lord Salisbury would reply at once, but he sat silent. Lord Lansdowne spoke and then Lord Landowne, though the latter made no attempt to reply to Lord Rosebery's ominous references to foreign affairs. By the time Lord Kimberley had spoken it was supposed that the Premier would not speak at all. But he rose slowly and spoke for ten minutes in a half-sleepy manner, which made it difficult to follow him.

It was particularly noticed that Lord Salisbury did not make the slightest allusion to Lord Rosebery's speech.

Throughout the debate the defense was not equal to the attack.

In the House of Lords.

Lord Rosebery's speech was called out by a question from the Earl of Dunraven regarding the government's military proposals.

The Earl of Rosebery said he fully recognized the gravity of the situation and agreed with the previous speaker in thinking that the measures adopted were inadequate in the circumstances. He also doubted whether the "paper force of 400,000 men in Great Britain," to which the Secretary of State for War had referred, would stand analysis. For the volunteers, Lord Rosebery said he had the highest respect; but by no stretch of imagination could they be called soldiers, as it was admitted that they needed months of training annually to render them efficient.

Where Are the Men?

"The auspicious news of the morning from south Africa," said Lord Rosebery, "led to the hope that there might be better news to come; but when fighting on our own territory we have been unable before to advance an inch, and if another 50,000 men should be wanted for south Africa, I do not know where they could be got. It may be said that it is unwise to lay bare the weaknesses of the country, but depend upon it, other nations know our position as well as, if not better, than ourselves.

"I would like to ask whether the fleet is to be strengthened or mobilized. It is not a time when we can leisurely discuss what we are going to do a fortnight or a month hence. The crisis is urgent. The danger is upon you. And at such a time you come to this House with proposals that in the month of May, when the weather permits, you will put volunteers under canvas and that then this island and empire will be safe!"

Hints at Danger Abroad.

"The crisis in south Africa is urgent," continued Lord Rosebery, "but we must not keep our eyes upon south Africa alone. Last December the government made urgent overtures to great powers, Germany and the United States, for an alliance, but those overtures were not received with such cordiality as to encourage the government to pursue them. It does not appear that the friendship of France would bear any great strain, and as to Russia, events have been recently witnessed in Persia about which England formerly would have had something to say, but which she now passes unnoticed.

"It becomes the government to take a large grasp of the situation and to make adequate proposals. If Great Britain were to lose south Africa she would lose the most important base outside of the United Kingdom, and she would lose that colonial support which has been given because the colonies have believed that they were associating themselves with a powerful empire and thus the empire would break away from us. If this be not a life and death crisis, I do not know what is."

Essence of the Situation.

"It becomes the government to take a large grasp of the situation and to make adequate proposals.

"Time is of the essence of the situation. The government never realized it, but the burghers have, and the present situation in south Africa has arisen from this fact. Lord Blythswood has referred to the armies of the Northern States of the American union in the civil war and to the vast forces raised there within a year. Some one might reply that in the United States at that time it was a matter of life and death, and I would tell her Majesty's government now that it is for us a matter of life and death.

"If Great Britain were to lose south

Africa she would lose the most important base outside of the United Kingdom, and she would lose that colonial support which has been given because the colonies have believed that they were associating themselves with a powerful empire and thus the empire would break away from us. "If this be not a life and death crisis, I do not know what is."

Sees a Menace in Russia.

The Earl of Kimberley, the Liberal leader, said he felt the danger of the situation equally with Lord Rosebery. Although he would not ascribe a direct hostile intention to Russia at the present moment, he said that he could not overlook the fact that there was a movement of troops in progress which, if not menacing, showed that possibilities of the future were not absent from the Russian mind.

Lord Salisbury Not Alarmed.

The Marquis of Salisbury, the Premier, in the course of his reply for the government, said:

"I cannot enter upon the springs that guide the Russian government or the course it is likely to take, nor can I discuss the health of the Ameer of Afghanistan.

"As to whether our forces are adequate for the work in south Africa, or whether it is true that the government has always been to late and has neglected opportunities, would gladly accept a challenge, provided the words would not go beyond this chamber.

"The present troubles are not due to the expansion of the empire, but to miscalculations made in 1881 and in 1884. Our forefathers were not discouraged by bad beginnings, and we should follow their example and not be cast down.

"The government is convinced now, as it always has been, that the issue will be brought to a successful conclusion. I do not think any advantage is to be obtained from taking a gloomy view."

Passes the Army Bill.

The House of Commons at midnight adopted the ministerial military scheme by a vote of 239 to 34, the minority consisting chiefly of the Irish members.

There were a number of significant statements from the government earlier in the session. Secretary for the Colonies Chamberlain informed the House that if the native territories (meaning Zululand) were invaded by the Boers the natives would be "encouraged and assisted in every way in defending themselves."

Zulus May Rise.

This statement confirmed the reports of the invasion of Zululand, and showed the consequences could not fail to be serious throughout south Africa, as the alarm and unrest of the Zulus was bound to spread to the Natal natives.

The Colonial Secretary also said that the Natal ministry had notified the home government that it could not any longer be responsible for the peaceful attitude of the Zulus, as the invasion of their country was contrary to a tacit compact that the natives should not be dragged into the war.

As to Indian Troops.

Mr. Balfour, the government leader, also made a significant admission in reply to a question as to whether there was any possibility of the government sending native Indian troops against the Transvaal. He said his former statement to the effect that the government would not employ natives in the present war was based on the belief that by common consent the war would be confined to the two European races, adding:

"If the Boers adopt a course inconsistent with that idea we hold ourselves free to reconsider our decision."

Protests of the Irish.

While the House was in Committee of Supply on the supplementary war estimates, William Redmond, Nationalist member for East Clare, strongly objected to adding a single man to the British army which, he said, was now "engaged in a war which is an insult to God, a war waged by Christian England against a Christian people who only desire to retain their own land."

He declared his belief that the British reverses were due to the fact that the British cause was unjust.

John Burns, Radical, member for Batterses, scouted the idea that it was necessary to strengthen the British army in order to fight a country whose population was only equal to that of his own constituency.

Mr. Wyndham, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, answering criticisms, said it was unnecessary to reply to William Redmond's argument because the Irishmen at the front were giving the answer with their lives.

At midnight the closure was enforced and the government's proposals agreed to.

Comment of the Press.

Mr. Chamberlain's announcement regarding the natives, although merely an incident of yesterday's session of the House of Commons, is much discussed. T. P. O'Connor thus describes the scene:

"Mr. Chamberlain's cold, penetrating tones, with a terrible emphasis underlying an imperturbable manner, sounded through the silence like a note of doom. Everybody saw what it meant, but nobody spoke. Everybody understood all its terror and ferocity. Everybody felt that it marked a deeper and more terrible rise of passion than any yet reached in this war."

May Be Inevitable.

The newspapers, while not denying the possible necessity for the decision, regard it with misgiving. The Times says:

"In the circumstances described by Mr. Chamberlain this decision is necessary and inevitable."

The Standard says: "It is a hint which is not necessary to be translated into practice. There are reasons, many and grave, why we should not add to the calamities of south Africa the misfortune of hostilities between the dominant and subject populations. The Boers will do well to take the warning to heart."

Horror of Savage Warfare.

The Daily Chronicle says: "We trust the government will pause before taking the exceedingly dangerous step of putting arms into the hands of the black men. If we arm one tribe the Boers will arm another, and we shall have the horrors of savage warfare, making south Africa a hell upon earth."

The Daily News says: "We are not prepared to say that under no circumstances should such a step be taken, but it would be a deplorable calamity."

The Daily Mail says: "From every point of view except the permanent well-being of south Africa we have all to gain by calling the blacks to battle. For every native whom the Boers can rally to their side we can call twenty. It behooves them to play a straight game rather than to raise a monster beyond their power to control."

DECIDE ENGLAND IS JUSTIFIED.

Question of Boer War Debated at Centenary M. E. Church Under Epworth League Auspices.

Under the auspices of the literary department of the Epworth league, the question, "Resolved, That England is wrong in carrying on a war against the Boers," was debated at the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church last night. The pastor, Dr. A. C. Hirst, presided. The British side was defended by Attorney James S. Frake and James S. Harvey, the superintendent of the Wesleyan Hospital. Assistant Superintendent of Schools A. G. Lane and Judge L. L. Bond took the side of the Boers. None of the speakers was able to finish his arguments before his time was over. The audience seemed to be equally divided in its sympathies. The judges, Judge E. W. Burke, Judge Frank Adams, and Judge R. S. Tuthill, decided unanimously for the negative debaters.

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ENGLAND WAITS NEWS OF BATTLE.

Lord Roberts Believed to Be on the Eve of an Important Engagement.

HOW TROOPS ARE PLACED

Cronje's Line of Retreat and to Base of Supplies May Be Broken.

GOOD FEELING IN LONDON.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Feb. 16, 3 a. m.—Not a word from any source was received in London yesterday regarding the operations of Lord Roberts in the Orange Free State. His silence is construed to mean that, in all probability, fighting is either in progress or is imminent.

In the absence of news the war experts in London are devoting their space to conjectures as to the exact spot over which the flanking movement is being carried out.

The generally entertained view is that French is operating considerably to the east, and not to the west of Jacobsdal, and there are those who believe that Dekill's Drift is where the Fauresmith and Jacobsdal road crosses the Riet River, and that Klip Drift is where the Jacobsdal and Boshof road traverses the Modder.

Cuts Off Boer Retreat.

Nothing, however, is certain. Ramdam, however, is known to be a place twelve miles east of Honey Nest Kloof, which was recently visited by the reconnoitering force under General Babington. It would thus be southwest of Jacobsdal and inside the Orange Free State.

It is believed that Lord Roberts struck not at the enemy's front but at his flank and line of communications. It seems clear that the Sixth and Seventh Divisions are supporting a large force of cavalry and horse artillery and are now intrenched across the tongue of land between the Riet and Modder Rivers, thus completely barring the enemy's retreat in the direction of Jacobsdal and Bloemfontein.

Buller on the Move.

Reports from Boer sources indicate that General Buller has moved his army toward Colenso and has camped near Boschkop. The latest English advices from General Buller's column is to the effect that it has fallen back to the old camp at Chieveley.

Plan to Drown Ladysmith.

A citizen of Pretoria, just arrived at Lourenzo Marques from Ladysmith, says that the Boers are rapidly pushing forward their work of damming the Klip River for the purpose of flooding Ladysmith. The work cannot be done by day, as the men would be under British fire, but nightly 2,000 Kaffirs are employed in placing bags of sand in the bed of the river where it enters the valley between the two hills. Ten thousand bags have already been deposited, he says, and a similar quantity is being prepared. If the plan is successful the Ladysmith hospital, two miles out of town, would be isolated and partly under water. Other British positions would also be isolated. The Pretorian, however, thinks the scheme is doomed to failure.

Views of the Experts.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The Morning Leader expert discusses, in the absence of news, details of the formation of French's brigade and Lyttleton's succession to the command of Clery's division, then says: "It was no vain report which told us of a strong Boer column in Zululand. It has been strong enough to drive back Colonel Addison's column, which has been working up from Eschowe. This place is unpleasantly close to the sea, and if the Boers get there they would practically have a port, not a big one, but still a port. Even at Chieveley Camp the Boers are keeping Buller's men lively."

The Morning Post's expert says: The suspension of news is due to the progress of the operations in which Lord Roberts is engaged. The opening of the new campaign justifies good hopes for the future, but it cannot yet be said that there will be no further need for efforts at home. Lord Rosebery is to be congratulated on having urged the need for preparing the navy for all eventualities."

Study Situation of Roberts.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

LONDON, Feb. 16, 4:20 a. m.—As the wires are closed to correspondents with Lord Roberts, and as nothing further from him has been communicated to the public, the military adepts spend their time in studying maps, topography, and figuring out the possibilities of Lord Roberts' communication, and what there is left for the Boers to do.

General Cronje's communications with Bloemfontein have already been cut. The best news England could hear would be that he elects to give battle among the low hills and ridges west of Kimberley. Should he determine not to do this, he must raise the siege of Kimberley and retreat to a point where he would prefer to fight.

This retirement could be a long detour around the head of the British advance to Bloemfontein, or, as seems to military students more practicable, he could withdraw to the north, using the railroad for his guns and heavy baggage, moving to Fourteen Streams station, and thence into Transvaal territory.

The Boers have made no preparations to defend Bloemfontein, and there is no particular reason why General Cronje should risk a battle to protect the capital of the Free State.

Stop at Other Points.

Operations elsewhere are apparently suspended. A correspondent, writing from Chieveley, Feb. 13, says: "We are still hopeful of relieving Ladysmith."

Baden-Powell's Total Loss.

Colonel Baden-Powell, in a dispatch from Mafeking, dated Jan. 29, after mentioning matters already sent out by correspondents, gives his total casualties up to Jan. 25 as follows: Killed, 5 officers and 60 men; wounded, 8 officers and 123 men; missing, 34 men.

No word has been received regarding General Gatacre's 12,000 men at Stormberg. The impression is that these forces are on the way to Lord Roberts.

Mr. Chamberlain's announcement in the House of Commons of the intention of the government to encourage the Zulus to defend themselves from the Boers is a contingency the Boers seem to have anticipated, as they have been doing everything in their power to win the good will of the Basutos, who have thousands of good rifles. The Boers gave 2,000 Basutos a safe conduct. If the British let loose one tribe the Boers will probably let loose another.

The War office has issued orders for the formation of twenty-one new batteries and three battalions of infantry.

The Cabinet council was in session yesterday for two hours. It will meet again today. This is quite unusual.

Satisfaction in London.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Intense satisfaction continues dominant in consequence of Field Marshal Lord Roberts' plan of operations in south Africa, as revealed by the dispatches published this morning. There is no further news of the British advance into the Orange Free State, or of activity at the Modder River, but a feeling of quiet confidence prevails that the strong hands of "Bobs Bahadur" and the hero of Khartum are shaping matters towards a much needed decisive victory. The St. James Gazette says:

"Lord Roberts, with his own line well guarded and having little reason to fear only a defense which would be deadly—viz.: a counterstroke attacking his long line as it swings round—will be able to force the Boers to fight under unfavorable conditions or abandon their heavy guns and stores."

Less Anxiety in Zululand.

The fears regarding a Boer attack on Zululand are somewhat allayed by a special dispatch from Durban, which says that a column of colonial scouts, after a forced march, has arrived at Eshowe, in splendid fighting form. They were pursued several times during the march by the Boers, but succeeded in repulsing them.

Casualties at Rensberg.

The official list of the British casualties at Rensburg from Feb. 10 to Feb. 12 shows: Killed, four officers and seven men; wounded, six officers and fourteen men; missing, two officers and eight men.

The officers killed were Colonel Coningham of the Worcester regiment and Major G. R. Eddy and Lieutenants J. Powell and J. C. Roberts, all of the Australians.

SURPRISE A BRITISH PATROL.

Boers Claim to Have Attacked Fifty Lancers, Killed 18, Wounded 5, and Captured 9.

BOER LAAGER, Near Ladysmith, Tuesday, Feb. 13.—Yesterday General Botha with a small force, crossed the Tugela to a deserted British camp, where he encountered fifty Lancers, of whom thirteen were killed, five wounded, and nine taken prisoners. One of the prisoners was sent to tell the British to fetch their wounded. Since Friday everything has been quiet. The English, with their cannon, have moved towards Chieveley. They found the Boer position unassailable on the Upper Tugela.

ONE LESSON OF THE WAR.

Lord George Hamilton Explains That Volunteer Troops Can Successfully Defend India Against Russia.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, speaking at Chiswick this evening on the war, said that one lesson to be learned was the fact that a volunteer force could use the long-range rifle and cannon and could, in a fortified position, hold their own against any troops.

This meant that if volunteers were properly reorganized in England a successful invasion of the country would be an impossibility.

It also meant that, if proper use were made of the mountains on the frontier of India, the bigger the hostile army that got within those mountains the larger would be the graveyard they would make there.

CARNEGIE LAWYERS IN COURT.

Attorneys for Steel Company File Acceptances and Will Make Answer in Fifteen Days.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Attorneys Dalzell, Scott, and Gordon filed in Common Pleas Court No. 1 this afternoon their acceptance of service for the Carnegie Steel company, limited, in the equity suit brought by H. C. Frick against it, Andrew Carnegie, and his partners. This is the first appearance for the defense in the suit.

No papers were served on the law firm yesterday. Dalzell, Scott, and Gordon have fifteen days to file their answer. The answer, it is rumored, will be more sensational than Frick's allegations. There was no development today in the threatened suit of the minority stockholders of the Frick Coke company.

If the contending parties in the issue now on decide to fight every inch of the ground in court and probe every detail, the navy, Congress, and the public may look forward to much sought for facts on armor plate making. Frick had scarcely filed his papers until news came of an agreement between the great armor plate manufacturers of the world to hold out against all governments in support of a certain price.

That the armor producing companies have always pooh-poohed the idea of any government running its own plant is a matter of record. They have even gone to the trouble of printing and circulating the story of the failure of the plant established by the Czar of Russia.

The investigation conducted by Hilary A. Herbert when Secretary of the Navy brought forth a great array of figures from the Bethlehem and Carnegie companies. Congress then was aiming for a $300 per ton rate. At that time the Illinois Steel company offered to furnish about 8,000 tons of nickel-steel armor plate and appurtenances for battleships Nos. 7, 8, and 9 at an average price of $300 per ton of 2,240 pounds, free on board cars at their South Chicago works, conditioned on Congress awarding a contract for the entire wants of the United States government for armor plate for a period of twenty years, at an average price of $240 per ton of 2,240 pounds, the government to agree that the total tonnage of armor plate, ordered as above for the period of twenty years, shall not be less than 6,000 nor more than 12,000 tons in any one year.

If the case is called for trial the attorneys of both sides will do everything they can to prevent turning the light on armor plate profits.

Trying to realise that it is real money Henry Clay Frick and Andrew Carnegie are fighting over, Frank McNulty was driven insane. He lives at Braddock, and was so violent today he was taken to the County Home at Woodville. He tried to take possession of the Edgar Thomson steel works at Braddock, claiming he is the adopted son of Andrew Carnegie and had a right to run the works to suit himself.

ABBOTT TALKS OF HIS MISSION.

Man Sent to Cuba and Porto Rico as Embalmer Tells of Finding Insurance Policy.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—William Abbott of Newport returned this morning from Porto Rico and Cuba, where he had gone as an expert embalmer to disinter the bodies of American soldiers and prepare them for shipment and reinterment in this country. He tells some interesting stories of life on the islands and experiences in the disinterment of bodies.

One soldier, Sergeant Fogarty, had $1,100 in money and a life insurance policy for $5,000 concealed in his clothes. The money and policy were sent to relatives at Chicago.

He describes the spectacle of 1,200 bodies of natives being placed upon a fire and consumed shortly after the cyclone which swept over the islands. The bodies were cast up by the sea and gathered together and placed on a combustible heap and converted into ashes.

REPULSE BIG FILIPINO FORCE.

Garrison in Convent at Daroga, Province of Albay, Successfully Turns an Attack.

MANILA, Feb. 15.—Insurgent forces estimated to number 5,000 soldiers, mostly bolomen, attacked the American garrison in the convent at Daroga, in the Province of Albay, during the night of Feb. 5. They were repulsed, however, after they had burned much of the town. One Lieutenant wounded was the only loss sustained by the Americans.

Otis Reports Progress.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—The Adjutant General received a cable message today from General Otis giving a brief outline of the progress of military operations in the Philippines since his last report of several days ago announcing the opening of the hemp ports in southern Luson. The dispatch is as follows:

"MANILA, Feb. 15.—Bates left today with two regiments and a battery of artillery on transport for San Miguel, Province of Camarines Sur, to move on Nueva Caceraś and towns in that section. The road east from Antimoran through the Province of Tayabas is not practicable for troops. The insurgents in Camarines show considerable activity, and make attacks on our troops along the southeastern coast of Luzon Island.

"It is reported that they hold several hundred Spanish and a few American prisoners in the vicinity of Nueva Caceras. Kobbe with two regiments occupies the southeastern extremity of Luson from Tobaco on the north to Donsol on the south; also all important points of the Islands of Catanduanes, Samar, and Leyte.

"The conditions throughout the Philippines are gradually improving. All coasting vessels are now engaged in transporting merchandise and products. The Ladrone element is troublesome in all of the islands and keeps troops actively engaged."

Tells of Torturing Volunteers.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 15.—A dispatch to the Globe from Iloilo says: Three Massachusetts soldiers of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, United States Volunteers, have been tortured to death by insurgents. The men were Dennis Hayes, William Dugan, and Michael Tracey, privates of Company F, under Captain William M. Tutherly. They remained behind the column at Balinag last November to get a tuba, and refused to accompany the corporal sent by Captain Tutherly to bring them along.

They were captured by the insurgents hanging on the rear of the column and were cruelly tortured and murdered by the rebels in the public plaza at Balinag, the action being countenanced by the Spanish priest. The padre has since left his parish for the mountains.

When the men remained behind they had with them their full equipment of arms and ammunition, which was captured.

HARRISON ROBBED BY VALET.

Former President Discovers That Servant Stole from Him and His Wife in Paris.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—General Benjamin Harrison has just made a discovery. He has learned that he and Mrs. Harrison were the victims of a series of robberies while they were in Paris last summer. The thief was a Frenchman and the General's own valet.

While in the French capital, in the interest of the Venezuelan case, General Harrison employed a Parisian as his "man." During the last three weeks of their stay in Paris Mrs. Harrison was daily expecting several drafts for various amounts—dividends from some investments. The orders for money never reached her.

Then the General suddenly found that a pocketbook containing $40 was missing. He decided he must have lost the money. The valet was not suspected. Mrs. Harrison was astonished the other day to find that the drafts that had never reached her had been cashed in Paris, with her name written across their backs—not in her own handwriting, but in chirography that much resembled hers. And then she remembered the valet. He had been given every opportunity to open all mail received at the house.

WISCONSIN DOCTORS IN DANGER

One Thousand Physicians Liable to Arrest and Fine for Ignoring the Registration Law.

Oshkosh, Wis., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Unless there is a great rallying within the next six weeks about 1,000 Wisconsin physicians will be prosecuted for failing to comply with the license law. There are 3,000 physicians in the State, and only 2,000 have taken out license or registered. Under the law they have until April 1 to do so.

Dr. H. B. Dale, President of the State Medical board, asserts that he will have no recourse but to arrest and prosecute those who are then delinquent.

Only one more meeting will be held in the interim, and that will be called at Milwaukee for the special purpose of giving the non-registered ones a chance. At a meeting this week in La Crosse 115 physicians registered.

BARBER OBJECTS TO A CHANGE.

Michael Cole Charged with Assaulting a Former Customer Who Lets Another Man Shave Him.

Michael Cole, 4744 Halsted street, attorney, obtained a warrant yesterday for the arrest of John Hughes, a barber at 4711 Halsted street. Cole alleges Hughes assaulted him for allowing another barber to shave him. He asserts that he met Hughes, who asked him why he had withdrawn his custom, after seven years of uninterrupted business relations. Cole says he did not respond, and that Hughes knocked him down, using brass knuckles. Hughes two months ago accused Edward Mullen of the Stock-Yards Police Station of robbing him. The charge was found to be false, and Cole, who is a friend of Mullen, went to another shop.

EXPECT FIGHT ON WOODRUFF.

His Boom for Vice President May Cause Trouble in New York Republican Convention.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The Republican State convention to choose delegates to the national convention in Philadelphia in June will be under the eye of Governor Roosevelt. In accordance with his wishes, it will meet in Albany between April 12 and April 21. This decision was reached today before the departure of Chairman Odell for New York, and Senator Platt will undoubtedly ratify the selection.

Governor Roosevelt has indicated to the Republican leaders his belief that there should be a party housecleaning. It is said he objects particularly to the retention on the State committee of several district leaders whose methods he does not approve.

The convention will declare, without suggestion of controversy, in favor of the renomination of President McKinley, but there will be a hot fight against the proposition to indorse the candidacy of Lieutenant Governor Woodruff for Vice President. Senator Platt and Governor Roosevelt are both desirous of helping Mr. Woodruff's boom, but the proposition to have the State convention give its official sanction will be bitterly opposed by the Payn-Black-Gruber following, and a split delegation to the national convention may result.

The Big Four Delegates-at-Large, as already agreed upon, will be Senator Platt, Senator Depew, Governor Roosevelt, and B. B. Odell.

TAKES UP MACRUM CASE.

STATE DEPARTMENT LOOKING OVER OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Investigation Shows No Notification of Mail Being Tampered With Was Received—Usual Inquiry Will Be Made and if British Authorities Have Overstepped Bounds It Is Believed an Apology Will Be Made—House Resolution in Affair.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Consul Macrum's statement of his treatment by the department before and since his departure from Pretoria has been to a considerable extent offset by an official statement issued by Secretary Hay himself today, although it was not intended to bear his name. From this it appears that Consul Macrum had at no time notified the department that his mail was being tampered with. There is, therefore, in Congress a disposition to doubt the accuracy of the former Consul's statement of fact. If it should appear that his mail was opened by the British censor a demand will undoubtedly be made upon the State department for information as to whether Great Britain has been asked for an apology or not.

There is a belief in Congress that Consul Macrum allowed his Boer sympathies to carry him away to a certain extent, and that in any event he made a mistake in insisting on leaving his post at a time when his services were particularly needed.

Members of the foreign committees of both Houses say they cannot believe a British official would dare to open an official document of any kind passing through the mail, but it is considered probable that the regular official mail between Washington and Pretoria was stopped indefinitely at Cape Town and then forwarded by a circuitous route. This would account for the interruption of communication even if the mail was not opened.

Will Inquire in Formal Way.

A resolution of inquiry will probably be adopted so as to find out how much fact there is in the former Consul's statement and how much mere imagination.

Representative Wheeler of Kentucky today introduced in the House the following resolution:

Whereas, Charles E. Macrum, late Consul of the government of the United States at Pretoria in the Transvaal republic, over his own signature, charges "when this [his] mail was finally forwarded to me, after Colonel Stowe, the American Consul General at Cape Town, had secured its release, I had the humiliation, as the representative of the American government, of sitting in my office in Pretoria and looking upon envelopes bearing the official seal of the American government opened and officially sealed with a sticker notifying me that the contents had been read by the censor at Durban"; and,

Whereas, He further states in the same article, "When I accepted the post as Consul I knew nothing of any secret alliance between America and Great Britain"; therefore, be it

Resolved, by the House, that the Secretary of State is directed to inform the House of Representatives if said Charles E. Macrum, as Consul of the American government, informed the State department that his official mail had been opened and read by the British censor at Durban, and if so what steps, if any, have been taken to obtain an explanation and apology from the British government.

Section 2. He is further directed to inform the House of Representatives what truth there is in the charge that a secret alliance exists between the Republic of the United States and the Empire of Great Britain.

The Speaker referred the resolution to the Foreign Affairs committee.

Case of Vice Consul Van Ameringen.

Mr. Macrum stated that his Vice Consul, Mr. Van Ameringen, closed up his business, took the oath of allegiance to the republic, and went to the front as a burgher. The records show that when Mr. Van Ameringen applied for appointment as Vice Consul at Pretoria he stated that he was born in Holland, that his legal residence was at Pretoria, and that he was a naturalized citizen of the South African Republic. This application was dated Pretoria, Nov. 12, 1888.

International Law in Case.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Regarding the alleged opening of Consul Macrum's mail by the British authorities at Cape Town, south Africa, one of the leading authorities on international law and diplomacy in this city today declared, after carefully examining the law bearing on Mr. Macrum's complaint, that the British authorities were justified in opening Mr. Macrum's mail.

"We would do it under the same circumstances," said this authority. "Here was Macrum, a Boer sympathizer. The English were suspicious of him, and any nation would have held up and examined his letters under similar circumstances. In our civil war we had suspicion of an English Consul at Charleston, and, while we did not open his mail, we held it up and forwarded it to the home office in London by special messenger. On examination it was found that our suspicions were not well founded. We apologized, and that ended the matter. If the Washington authorities complain to the British government they will no doubt receive an apology. Of course, if the opening of Macrum's mail caused us any damage we are entitled to a reparation, which would undoubtedly be given."

Speaking of the holdup of Mr. Macrum's dispatch to the Washington authorities, the same authority said that the British were at fault there. Some months prior to the breaking out of the war with Spain an American Consul in Cuba tried to communicate with the State department at Washington to complain of the treatment of the property of Americans in his territory by the Spaniards.

The Mayor of the town would not allow him to send his dispatch, but, finally, the information reached Washington to this effect, and Mr. Olney, then Secretary of State, called the attention of the Spanish Ambassador, who immediately apologized, and the Spanish government gave orders for a free and untrameled use of the cables between the American Consul and the State department at Washington.

Story of Returned American.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 15.—Charles Grote, an American of Dutch descent, who until a short time before the war in south Africa was employed as an engineer in the Geldenhuis mines, near Johannesburg, today stated that he appealed to Charles E. Macrum, ex-Consul at Pretoria, for a permit enabling him to stay in the country until his American papers could be sent to Pretoria, but, "owing to the fact that Consul Macrum was unable to communicate with the United States, he was compelled to leave south Africa." Grote came to this country via Australia.

POWELL IN PATTESON'S PLACE.

Chief Bookkeeper of Lincoln Park Board Forced Out for Political Reasons, It Is Supposed.

Thomas Powell has been chosen chief bookkeeper of the Lincoln Park board, in place of William Patteson, who resigned. For some time Mr. Patteson had felt that he was destined to go out with other supporters of the Pease-Hertz combination. He remained, however, till Thomas Powell, who had been employed as expert bookkeeper, recommended changes in the system of keeping the park books which Mr. Patteson thought contrary to State and park regulations.

One of the reforms advocated by Mr. Powell was the abolition of vouchers. He told the board two weeks ago that a better system could be devised, and it is thought the Commissioners asked Patteson to resign. This is Superintendent Rediseke's view of the case. The letter of resignation made no allusion to the way in which the resignation was secured. After it was handed to Secretary Erby the latter called the members of the Public Service committee together, and they appointed Powell.

The only supporter of the Pease-Hertz combination now holding an important position in the park is Superintendent Paul Rediseke. He is looked on as a Busse man, and it is supposed Governor Tanner does not want to incur the ill-will of a Senator, and perhaps lose a vote in his contest for the United States Senate.

Political Notes.

The Republican committee of Iroquois County met at Watseka and selected Tuesday, March 6, as the date for the Republican county convention, at which time delegates will be selected for the State, Congressional, and Senatorial conventions. John L. Hamilton Jr., candidate for State Treasurer, received assurances of a solid delegation.

Republican Central committee of Coles County met at Charleston and fixed April 10 as date for the convention. Primaries will be held on the Saturday preceding.

LOUIS LAPINER'S FLAT BURNS.

He and Other Residents at 4835-9 Prairie Avenue Driven Out—Henry Morrison Burned.

Residents of the row of flat buildings from 4835 to 4839 Prairie avenue were driven from their beds early this morning by fire. The flames started in the flat occupied by Louis Lapiner, 4835, who was brought into prominence some time ago when his 3-year-old son, Gerald, was kidnaped, and later recovered under sensational circumstances. The blaze started in the basement of the building from an overheated furnace, and the flames spread so rapidly that a number of the residents had narrow escapes. All reached the street in safety, however, although many were compelled to flee in their night clothing.

There were three flats damaged by fire, the other two being occupied by William Wilharts and Hugh Wilcox.

Most of Lapiner's effects were destroyed and considerable damage was done to furniture in other flats by smoke and water. It is not thought the loss will exceed $7,000.

Henry Morrison was burned seriously early last evening by the explosion of a lamp which he was carrying on the second floor of a frame building at 428 Park avenue. His cries for help were heard by Policemen Foley and Fleming of the Warren Avenue Station, and they broke into the house in time to save him from burning to death. Morrison, who lives at 334 South Paulina street, had gone to the house in Park avenue, where Maurice Rosner and his wife, who is Morrison's daughter, are to reside. He was arranging the furniture and decorating the shelves for the young couple when the lamp exploded. The blaze was soon extinguished without much loss. Rosner and his wife are on their wedding trip.

BANK ASSETS SOLD FOR A SONG.

Receiver Niblack Auctions Chemical National Papers and Real Estate for $19,000—Enough for Depositors.

The affairs of the defunct Chemical Bank of Chicago, which started in business in 1890 and closed on May 8, 1893, were wound up by Receiver William C. Niblack, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Niblack sold out the remaining assets in bulk to the Assets Realization company of Chicago for $18,550.

The sale began in the morning in Mr. Niblack's office in the Chicago Title and Trust Building and was well attended. At first the assets were offered in parcels, but prices obtained were small. Many of the notes were considered practically valueless. A note by the Cairo Lumber company for $4,297 was bid in for $35 by C. E. Payne. A. P. Starr offered $27 for notes given by the F. E. Roberts Foundry company, aggregating $15,000. C. E. Payne gave $5 for notes by F. J. Schuite aggregating $10,000. A note made by C. W. Colehour for $1,527 was bid in for $20 by A. P. Starr and notes aggregating $28,000 by Charles Green & Co. were bid in by C. E. Payne for $50. M. Pinckney offered $67 for notes amounting to $24,545 issued by E. C. Veasey, the former Second Vice President of the Chemical National Bank.

A. P. Starr offered $1.50 for a judgment of $105,468 against Jernberg & Rylander; C. F. Kimball gave $2.50 for a judgment against Joseph F. Forsyth and E. A. Hyde for $241,400. A judgment against County Commissioner David Kallis brought $3 and one against Charles A. Dewey for $300, 50 cents. Another judgment against Kallis, for $205, went for $25. A. P. Starr offered $52 for World's Columbian Exposition stock amounting to $4,500.

The total of the offers for papers having a face value of nearly $800,000 amounted to $488.

In the afternoon Receiver Niblack offered the entire remaining assets, including real estate in Cook County valued at $4,008. The entire property was taken by the Assets Realization company as stated.

The depositors so far have received their entire deposits and 4 per cent interest. It is expected that they will get the remainder of the interest due them. The shareholders probably will get back part of the 10 per cent assessment which they paid.

WILL MEET AT GREEN BAY.

Wisconsin Congress of Religion to Hold Three-Day Session—Many Prominent Men Among Speakers.

The Wisconsin Congress of Religion has issued a call for sessions to be held in the Union Congregational Church of Green Bay on Feb. 27, 28, and March 1. The call says:

"Recognizing the increasing spirit of fellowship between the denominations and in acknowledgment of the sincerity with which all alike are seeking light upon the perplexing problems, both theoretical and practical, which confront us, we, the undersigned, citizens of Wisconsin, send forth this call to as many as are like minded throughout our State to join us in a congress of religion to consider how our common interests may be advanced."

The following directors of the general congress accept the invitation and assure the Wisconsin promoters of sincere sympathy with their aim and earnest effort to advance the interests of their gathering: The Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., President, Chicago; Dr. E. G. Hirsch, Vice President, Chicago; Jenkin Lloyd Jones, General Secretary, Chicago; the Rev. Granville Ross Pike, chairman local congresses, Chicago; the Rev. John Faville, director, Peoria, Ill.

MERCHANTS ELECT OFFICERS.

Retailers' Association, in Convention at Rock Island, Choose C. R. Lott of Chicago President.

Rock Island, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The Retail Merchants' association of Illinois ended its seventh annual convention today with the election of new officers for the ensuing year as follows:

President—C. R. Lott, Chicago.

Vice Presidents—George Lots, East St. Louis; George Churchill, Galesburg; G. H. Kingsbury, Rock Island.

Secretary—Charles Hyde, Chicago.

Treasurer—George Dahlenberg, Chicago.

Members of the Executive committee—G. R. Long, Belleville; G. S. Connelly, Springfield; J. R. Langton, Peoria.

Honorary Vice President—R. H. Liddell of Chicago.

State Food Inspector A. H. Jones of Chicago addressed the convention on the pure food law. The convention adopted a resolution in effect that wholesalers and manufacturers be held personally responsible by their patrons for any impure products sold. The next meeting of the association will be held at Decatur.

AMERICAN LETTERS SECRET.

Spanish Minister Imaz Says Ante-Bellum Correspondence Will Not Be Made Known.

MADRID, Feb. 15.—Count Almenas, in the Senate today, asked the government to communicate to the Senate the dispatches exchanged before the Spanish-American war between the government and the United States through the Spanish naval attaché in Washington, Lieutenant José Sobral.

The Minister of Marine, Señor Gomez Imaz, refused to make public such documents, on the ground that to do so might interfere with the good relations existing between Madrid and Washington.

He said that the government would not communicate the dispatches even to the Senatorial commission charged to examine into the responsibility for the loss of Spain's colonies.

Austin to Organise for Charity.

It was decided last evening at a meeting of the citizens and clergy of Austin, held at the Presbyterian Church, Frink and Waller avenues, to organize an Austin branch of the Visitors to work in cooperation with the West Side Bureau of Charities. It was a union meeting, and all churches were represented. Miss Jane Addams and C. F. Weller spoke.

River Forest Church Elects a Pastor.

The First Presbyterian Church of River Forest on Wednesday evening approved the unanimous report of the Pastoral committee and elected the Rev. M. Johnson of Tipton, Ia., to the vacancy made by the resignation last November of the Rev. Joseph N. Boyd.

INDORSE A SHIP CHANNEL

JOLIET BUSINESS-MEN URGE DEEP WATERWAY PLAN.

At the Annual Meeting of Their Association Colonel John Lambert Is Applauded as He Sets Forth the Advantages, Commercial and Military, to Come from Using the Drainage Canal as a Navigable Link Between Lake and Gulf—Other Speakers.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Joliet, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Joliet merchants and manufacturers sounded tonight the manifold benefits to come from the extension of the drainage canal as a deep-water ship channel to the Illinois River. The occasion was the annual meeting and banquet of the Business-Men's association at Masonic Hall, and was participated in by over 300 business-men of Joliet and visitors. The theme which aroused the greatest interest was the proposed deep waterway from the lakes to the gulf.

Colonel John Lambert, the toastmaster, directed his remarks especially to this subject. He declared the proposed water route would be not only of great commercial benefit to the people of the entire Mississippi Valley, but in time of war would prove of the greatest value to the government, enabling it to send warships through it into the great lakes, and insuring protection to Chicago and the other lake cities.

Colonel Lambert's Address.

Colonel Lambert spoke to the toast, "Joliet: Its Future Prospects from a Manufacturing Standpoint." After a reference to the advantages of Joliet's location, he said it also enjoys the prospect of having the best waterway in the world. "It is to be hoped that in the near future it will have a great ship canal connecting the lakes with the Mississippi River," he said, "giving the farmers of the Northwest a cheap route by water from the Mississippi Valley to Lake Michigan, and then from Chicago by rail and canal to the seaboard; giving the cotton growers of the South water transportation to the Desplaines Valley, where the energy produced by water power from Lake Michigan can be used to convert their raw cotton into finished material." He urged the employment of convict labor for the completion of the work to and through Joliet, saying that in this way the competition with free labor in the manufacture of shoes and kindred products now made at the penitentiary would be stopped. After this work is completed as far south as Lake Joliet," he said, "we will be in a position to go to the government of the United States and ask it to take up the great work and finish it at government expense to the Mississippi River."

Importance of the Canal.

"The ship canal is of vast importance," he continued, "not only to Joliet, Chicago, and the State of Illinois, but to the United States. In time of war it will allow the government of the United States to bring a fleet of gunboats around from the Atlantic Ocean through the Gulf of Mexico and up the Mississippi River, and thence through the ship canal to Lake Michigan, always having a safe harbor for its fleet and the means of protecting the City of Chicago as well as the cities of Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Erie, and others on the lakes. It will be in every sense a great national waterway, has great merit, and, next to the Nicaragua Canal, I know of nothing in which the United States government can spend its money and receive more benefit. I sincerely believe the people of the Mississippi Valley and the Northwest will be shoulder to shoulder with us when we ask Congress for an appropriation for this great work. From interviews I have had with representatives of the great newspapers of Chicago I am thoroughly convinced they realize the great importance of this work

"GET-RICH-QUICK" EXPERT SOUGHT.

Investors in Security Savings' Society Get Warrants for Four Persons.

BIG SUM OF MONEY GONE.

W. R. Bennett, or W. G. Griggs, Thought to Have More Than $150,000 with Him.

PLAYS RACES BY SYSTEM.

Warrants were secured last night by investors in the Security Savings society of Chicago, a "get-rich-quick" concern, with offices in the Security Building, for the arrest of the following persons:

Walter C. Griggs, alias W. R. Bennett.
Frank E. Stone, alias Edward Dunne.
Miss S. Beck.
W. Bland, alias Harry Partington.

Bennett, or Griggs, left Chicago eleven days ago and a sum of money estimated at from $150,000 to $500,000 has gone with him, according to the belief of those who contributed to his scheme for playing the races and paying dividends of 3 per cent a week on all investments.

Simultaneously with Bennett's disappearance, Frank E. Stone, an attorney said to have been connected with the deal, and Miss S. Beck, formerly a stenographer in Bennett's employ, left Chicago. The arrest of all these persons is asked, investors declaring that they have been duped by another scheme similar to that of the famous Franklin syndicate in New York City. The charge made in each case is that of conspiracy to defraud. Detectives have been at work since the departure of the trio, and are said to be prepared to make arrests in two cases. The warrants were issued by Justice E. C. Hamburger.

Attracts Many Investors.

Bennett's plans are said to have been carefully laid. His alluring literature, promising 3 per cent weekly dividends, brought hundreds of investors from all parts of the country, his average daily receipts from those who caught at the gold-tinted scheme reaching $6,000 and more. The books of the concern are in Bennett's hands, and the exact amount of the money involved cannot yet be ascertained. One of the schemes the "get-rich-quick" manager is credited with having laid to hide his acts is that of having himself robbed, in order that he might thus have ground for the assertion that he had lost his deposits, and had been compelled to close up the business.

Twice last week D. W. Moody, an investor, who accepted the task of running the office during the manager's absence, simply, as he says, because of his confidence in the inaugurator of the enterprise, was forced to draw a revolver to prevent the success of this alleged plot.

Moody Takes Out Warrants.

Moody, who lives at 260 North Franklin street, is the person who has taken the initiative. He took out the warrants in Justice Hamburger's office last night after consultation with more than a score of investors. The latter include many prominent Chicagoans, several bankers of the city having placed sums as large as $10,000 in Bennett's hands for quick and large returns. Mr. Moody already has returned thousands of dollars received at the offices since Bennett's departure, ostensibly for San Francisco. The latter left some funds in the Corn Exchange National Bank, and late yesterday afternoon dividend checks were cashed there without question.

Two months ago Bennett spoke of having to go to California on urgent business connected with the season's betting at the tracks there. He said he would leave on the night of Feb. 5. He sent notices to the subscribers to the investment funds. Moody had investigated Bennett's record during a period of four years, and, believing in the merits of his "system," had invested. He consented to take charge of the office on that day, insisting, however, on an ironclad agreement so as to protect himself against any trouble that might arise with depositors. Bennett disappeared on the night of Feb. 3. Moody opened the office two days later to find all the books gone. Instead of the $15,000 or $20,000 the manager had talked of leaving with his agent for contingencies Moody held a check for $1,000, which was promptly honored by the Corn Exchange National bank, and $75 in currency.

Familiar Circulars from 'Frisco.

A few days after the departure of Bennett, Stone, and Miss Beck each depositor in the Security Savings society received circulars from two investment scheme promoters in San Francisco. One open letter, signed by "Harry Partington," promised a "long shot" in a race on Feb. 20. He offered to let everybody in on this "good thing." He stated that the courtesy of "Mr. W. R. Bennett" had enabled him to address all who received his circular. The money was to be sent in cash, drafts and personal checks not being accepted. The circular was indorsed by Bennett, and Partington's address was given as "Care Security Savings society, Emma Spreckles Building, San Francisco, Cal."

Then there came another circular signed by "Edward Dunne, public trainer of racehorses, Palace Hotel, San Fracisco." It was the same story over again. He wanted all money in cash, as he would have no time to cash checks or drafts. Moody became suspicious. Detectives were promptly called in and it was found that Miss Beck had addressed the envelopes inclosing the circulars in Chicago. These envelopes had then been expressed to San Francisco and the "invest invitations" posted there. The detectives then came to the conclusion that Bennett might be making a final effort, and they figure that "Edward Dunne" is Attorney Stone and "Harry Partington" none other than W. Bland, a brother-in-law of Bennett's, who is said to have handled the Savings society's deposits at the race tracks.

Pistols in Local Office.

"I cannot tell how sorry I am at the aspect of affairs in connection with this society," said Mr. Moody last night. "Since my suspicions were first aroused I have been working night and day to sift the facts I have and secure an adequate explanation. Last week several men came into this office and demanded the return of their deposits. They gave me fictitious names and said they were from places some distance from Chicago, in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa. They appeared to have the proper credentials, and as Mr. Bennett had taken the books away with him I could do nothing else than pay them the amount of the deposits they claimed they had made. After several others had come in with similar stories I became convinced that they were attempting to defraud me, and I refused to pay them the amounts demanded. They drew revolvers and threatened my life. I thrust my own revolver in their faces and backed them out of the office. Two of the men were arrested and $500 of the amount was recovered. I do not know what became of the other $1,000."

Mr. Moody heard of Bennett more than a half dozen years ago through Tom Wals, the racetrack celebrity of St. Louis. The "three-per-cent-a-week" man was then in New York.

"I met Bennett and had implicit confidence in him. He seemed to be charitably inclined, and when mailing dividend checks each Saturday he would frequently say: 'How much good this money will do before Monday night.' I indorsed for him frequently and urged many to invest. As a result, I now stand to lose $17,000, but we will get every dollar Bennett has if there is power on earth to do it."

Mr. Moody is the inventor of the Moody system of dress cutting and has an office at 182 Dearborn street. Steps may be taken by him to levy on the savings concern's office.

During his stay in Chicago Mr. Bennett lived elaborately and made many friends by his free use of money. He and his wife occupied apartments at the Great Northern Hotel. He was a hard worker and was always to be found in the offices of the society during the day.

His System of Betting.

Bennett's system was to play the post favorite in each race for second or third place. He accepted heavy odds, nearly always posting $5 to win $2, or $8 to win $1. His bets averaged from $600 to $700 on each horse. Some time ago at Washington he lost on the first three races. To get even he bet $4,000 on the favorite for place in the fourth race. He won, but had he lost he would have had to wager $8,000 in the fifth race to catch even. He first started the system in Chicago by forming a club on a bet made in the corridor of the Saratoga Hotel. He made a wager that he could pay 3 per cent a week on investments by playing the races. He did this for a year and won the bet.

POVERTY LEADS TO SUICIDE.

Charles Lehr Kills Himself as Police Enter His House to Investigate and Give Aid if Needed.

Charles Lehr committed suicide at his residence, 6346 St. Lawrence avenue, yesterday. Poverty drove him to kill himself. Mr. Lehr had been a valet, but in the last month or so had been unable to find work to support his wife and four children. He had appealed to many persons for aid, and Policemen Dolan and Shea of the Woodlawn Station went to Lehr's house to investigate, and aid him, if necessary. As they entered the house Lehr shot himself.

NEWS OF EUROPE BY TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENTS

BIG TRUST IN ENGLAND.

WALL PAPER MAKERS COMBINE WITH $30,000,000 CAPITAL.

Practically Every Manufacturer in the United Kingdom Enters the Organization—Death of Andrew Coats, Last of the Four Brothers Who Founded the Great Thread Making Trade in Great Britain and United States—Osman Digna's Captor Rewarded.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY ARTHUR L. CLARKE.]

LONDON, Feb. 16, 3 a. m.—The English wallpaper trust, which has been forming since September, is now complete. The capital stock is $30,000,000, and practically every manufacturer in the United Kingdom is in the combination.

Death of Andrew Coats.

Andrew Coats, last of the four brothers who founded the house of J. & P. Coats, thread makers, is dead, at the age of 85. The firm was founded by James Coats in 1826 and taken over by the two eldest sons in 1830. Andrew, the seventh son, turned his attention to America, where from 1840 to 1880 he was engaged in organizing the immense industry of the firm in the Western Hemisphere. When he retired from active business in 1880 nearly three-fourths of the business done by the Coats was American.

Celebrate a Dvorak Anniversary.

The twenty-first anniversary of the first appearance of Dvorak's name on an English program was celebrated at Queen's Hall last night by the rendition of his famous American symphony, "By Strolling Players."

Government Aids Mission Work.

Father Ohrwalder, formerly a prisoner of the dervishes, who is expected at Omdurman shortly, has received a present of a steam launch from the English government. He will use it in his mission work, and has christened it the Propaganda Fide.

Five Wives Too Many.

Charles Eagleston, a ship's steward, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Liverpool for having six wives.

England Rewards a Shiek.

The Shiek of Elgamilah, who so materially aided in the capture of Osman Digna, has been given a present of $500 by the War office.

Snow Balls Put Out a Fire.

Snowballs saved Lynn a serious fire yesterday. Two officers discovering a blaze in the business district summoned a dozen others. The pipes were all frozen and no water was obtainable. The officers bombarded the flames with snowballs and after two hours' hard work extinguished them.

Burdett-Coutts in Italy.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has left Mentone and gone to Italy, where she has taken spacious apartments at the Grand Hotel, Arenzano.

Two Banquets for Hopper.

De Wolf Hopper is to be given two big banquets previous to his sailing for America—one at the Eccentric club on Saturday night and the other by George Edwardes on Monday.

War's Effect on Diamonds.

An Antwerp special says that the diamond crisis is assuming grave proportions. Thousands of Amsterdam and Antwerp diamond cutters are now without work. They and their families are in the direst straits and the general business of those towns is also seriously suffering through the war.

Earthquake in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 15.—At 6:55 a. m. today a severe earthquake shock, which caused great alarm, was felt in this section. In the course of the day the River Rimac flooded its banks in the outskirts of Lima, endangering life and property.

PARIS SEEKS A HARVEST.

HOTELS AND THEATERS ADVANCE PRICES FOR EXPOSITION VISITORS.

Room and Meals for Which $3 Per Day Is Now Charged Will Cost $9 Per Day After April 1—Socialists Renew Attack on the Army Budget in the Chamber of Deputies—Turkish Mission Arrives to Confer Sultan's Order on President Loubet.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Feb. 15.—All the theaters of Paris have raised the prices of seats in view of the exposition. Hotel rates are bounding upwards at a rapid rate. Hotels where room and board formerly cost but $3 a day now announce that the price will be $9 a day after April 1. The Prefect of Police will put in force a law to stop theater ticket scalping in Paris, and every effort will be made to see that sightseers are protected from exorbitant demands, but prices of all kinds are likely to be higher than ever before known in Paris.

Attacks the War Budget.

In the Chamber of Deputies today Charles Camille Pelletan, the Radical Socialist Deputy from Aix, continued his attack on the army budget. He accused the army authorities of wasting public funds in extravagance and mismanagement, declared that France had too many fortified ports at home and in the colonies, and that the army could never defend all of them. M. Pelletan then criticized the inequality in the pay of superior and subaltern officers. He said that France had too many Captains. Germany had only 4,500, while France had 8,200. What the French army lacks, said M. Pelletan, is organization, particularly in money matters. Frauds and criminal abuses, he declared, are too frequent.

Turkish Commission Arrives.

The Turkish mission sent by the Sultan with the decoration of the grand cordon of the order of Nicham Emtiaz for President Loubet arrived this morning. The chief of the mission is Marshal Djevad Bey, former Grand Vizier and now one of the secretaries to the Sultan. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, called on the mission and the visit was formally returned this afternoon. On account of the memorial service to President Faure tomorrow the presentation has been postponed until Saturday morning. It will take place at the Elysée, and will be followed by a luncheon and reception.

New Academy Members.

Paul Hervieu and Emile Faguet were elected members of the French Academy today.

Evans Heirs Lose Suit.

The heirs of the late Dr. Evans lost their case today against Editor Symonds, whom they sued for the use of the Evans manuscript, on "The Fall of the Second French Empire." Mr. Symonds offered to return the volume to the heirs, and was acquitted.

Honor for Freycinet.

M. de Freycinet was today named President of the Army commission by the Senate by unanimous vote.

Monson Returns Tomorrow.

Sir Edmund Monson, the British Ambassador to France, is to return to Paris on Saturday.

Canal Commission at Managua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Feb. 16.—The United States Canal commission arrived at Granada yesterday after completing the examination of the ship canal route across Nicaragua. All the members are in good health. The commission left immediately for Managua, arriving here unexpectedly. The commission will leave Feb. 19 via Corinto for Panama.

Monson Starts for Paris.

SAN REMO, Italy, Feb. 15.—The British Ambassador to France, Sir Edmund J. Monson, left San Remo today, saying that his destination was Paris.

TO COPE WITH ANARCHY.

FRENCH TROOPS SAIL TODAY FOR MARTINIQUE ISLAND.

Six Brigades of Mounted Gendarmerie to Be Conveyed to the West Indian Colony to Restore Order — Blacks Outnumber the Whites One Hundred to One and All Are Imbued with Revolutionary Principles—Grave Fears for the Future.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

PARIS, Feb. 15.—There is grave news from the Island of Martinique tonight, and six brigades of mounted gendarmerie have been ordered to equip, ready to sail for the island. The cruiser Assas leaves tomorrow, having on board besides the troops and officers Governor Dicanon, Inspector of the French Colonies, who goes to take charge of affairs in Martinique, to settle the present differences and, if possible, to restore order. It is reported that complete anarchy reigns in the colony.

History of the Trouble.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, Jan. 25.—[Correspondence.]—The approach of the elections for our council general and the municipal councils in each commune or township is exciting apprehension in the minds of the white colonists of trouble in the near future.

Socialistic and anarchistic ideas are predominant with the blacks in Martinique, and the hatred of race between the whites and our colored people is deep. The blacks have not succeeded yet, in Martinique, as in Guadeloupe, in securing a majority in the general and municipal council, but they are preparing themselves for it. They claim that they were cheated the year before last when Messrs. Duquesnay and Denis Guibert were elected members of the French Chamber of Deputies, because M. Guibert, according to them, has sided with the reactionist and conservative party in the French national legislative assembly.

Openly Proclaim Revolution.

They express regret that Martinique should not be represented there by a Socialist negro, like M. Legitimus, a Deputy from Guadeloupe, who publicly proclaimed that nothing but a violent revolution could ever improve the condition of the black "proletarians," whom he had organized as a political party.

The colored population is far better treated here in Martinique than in the other French islands, but still they display towards the whites the same secret hostility.

This island, one of the most fertile places on the globe, is almost uncultivated. Even the celebrated coffee formerly exported is not produced at present in sufficient quantity for the island's consumption.

Black Labor Well Paid.

The blacks too often refuse to work regularly. Still they are better paid than is generally believed, especially since most of the Indian coolies who had been brought here by the largest planters have been sent back to their own country, owing to the complaints that their presence in Martinique and Guadeloupe would lower the wages of the black laborers. The latter receive about three francs a day, and not one or one and a half francs, as said by the Socialist negro agitators. These, it is pointed out, will soon be the real masters of this colony, as they already are in Guadeloupe.

Suffrage Causes Trouble.

They are the only ones who have benefited by the law, proclaimed in France in 1848, after the revolution and the establishment of the republic—a law granting to the blacks the right of suffrage, for which they were not clamorous at that time. Thanks to that law, and to the immense numerical superiority of the negroes, the whites become daily more and more powerless in the administration of the French colonies, and the future for Martinique, as well as for Guadeloupe, is far from bright.

WANT ITALY TO MEDIATE

POLITICAL CIRCLES IN ROME FAVOR OFFER TO ENGLAND.

Believed by Corriere d'Italia an Effort to End the War in South Africa Coming from Rome Would Be More Acceptable to Great Britain than One by the United States—Efforts of France to Stir Up Trouble—Catholic Protest from London.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, Feb. 15.—Public sentiment in favor of an Italian offer of mediation between England and the Boer republics is rapidly gaining ground. Corriere d'Italia states that Italy's offer would have much more value with England than any offer from the United States, because the Americans only offer mediation in a resolution which Senator Allen introduced in the Senate at Washington on Saturday, and which is coupled with wishes for victory for the Boers.

France Seeks to Make Trouble.

The French newspapers and politicians a short time since attempted to disturb the good relations between England and Germany, but their plan totally failed. This is the general opinion here, after the telegram the German Emperor recently sent to the Duke of Mecklenburg in Paris, expressing surprise over the interview the Duke granted the Paris newspaper Eclair.

Since such efforts failed the Frenchmen are making efforts towards cooling the relations between England and Italy. Italian politicians have come to this conclusion after seeing the Journal des Debats misinterpret the declarations recently made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Marquis de Venosta, to the Italian Senate.

Complaints Come from England.

High English Catholic personages have sent to the Pope complaints because the Italian Catholic press constantly maintains a tone of hostility to England regarding the African war. The same personages have also called attention to the fact that the Italian Catholic press is unfavorable to the Catholic propaganda throughout England.

Entertains Minister Draper.

The German Ambassador gave United States Ambassador Draper a dinner tonight at which the Marquis de Venosta, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, assisted.

Chicago People in Rome.

The Chicago arrivals today are Mrs. Melville E. Stone, Miss Mary McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Goodwin.

CHICAGOAN MARRIES IN ROME.

Dr. Arthur R. Edwards and Miss Susannah Harrison Wedded in the Eternal City.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY OSCAR DURANTE.]

ROME, Feb. 15.—Today at the Methodist Episcopal Church the Rev. Walling Clark celebrated the marriage of Miss Susannah Harrison of Troy, N. Y., to Dr. Arthur R. Edwards of Chicago. The Mayor first performed the civic marriage ceremony in the city hall. Many Americans were present. The couple will spend the winter in Rome.

[Dr. Arthur R. Edwards is a son of the Rev. Arthur Edwards, D. D., editor of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, and resides in Chicago at 2818 Indiana avenue. He is 32 years old, and was graduated from Northwestern University in 1898. Three years later he was graduated from the Chicago Medical College, and has been practicing medicine in Chicago since then. Last fall he went abroad to visit universities and hospitals, going first to Vienna, and then to a number of cities in Germany. He spent his time in investigation and study, and went to Rome to be married in accordance with plans made before sailing for Europe. Miss Harrison is the daughter of Mrs. Mary A. Harrison of Troy, N. Y. Her father has long been dead. The acquaintance of the two families covers a period of several years.]

NO CENTER AID FOR NAVY

VOLKSZEITUNG SAYS THAT IS AFFAIR OF ITS FRIENDS.

Controversy Over Kaiser's Pet Measure in Berlin Grows Interesting—Paul Neubaus Declares That Germany Has Spent 900,000,000 Marks Educating Emigrants Who Have Gone to Other Nations—Signers to Copyright Treaty.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—The Cologne Volkszeitung, answering the National Zeitung's demand that the Center suggest the means for raising money for an increased navy, retorts that the bill's friends must find the way out of the difficulty.

The bill has disagreeably surprised the Center, which would like nothing better than to see it dropped, and it has no intention of smoothing the government's path.

Germany Educates Emigrants.

The globe trotter, Paul Neubaus, in addressing a naval meeting tonight declared that Germany in fifty years had presented other nations with emigrants whose education had cost the empire 900,000,000 marks.

Minister Against Cheap Fares.

The Railway Minister, Herr Thielen, evidently thinks that a cheap ride makes a cheap man, and denies that the majority of the population wants lower passenger fares. He declared that the tariff reform should consist in abolishing all tickets except the single rides.

Sign Copyright Treaty.

Germany and Austria-Hungary have signed the copyright treaty.

Currency Debate in Diet.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet today a currency discussion arose during the consideration of the estimates of the Ministry of the Interior. Dr. Barth ridiculed Herr Arendt's former prophecies that Arthur J. Balfour would bring about a silver era.

Herr Arendt replied that the British ministry had broken its word. Mr. Balfour, he said, had given a succession of definite promises in Parliament; and then, when on the strength of these declarations France and the United States had displayed a readiness to open negotiations, both powers had experienced sharp rebuffs. "Such a breach of faith," exclaimed the speaker, "stands alone in history."

Herr Arendt added: "Bimetallism would break the power of capital. The war in south Africa has shown to what capital has led England."

Starch Competition from America.

The National Starch Makers, during their convention discussed the threatening American competition from the Cassava root, the culture of which was on the increase in Florida and elsewhere. The convention resolved to establish cooperative societies for export.

Secretary of Posts Criticised.

The Berliner Tageblatt and other papers blame the Imperial Secretary of Posts because he has ordered that a number of English operators be engaged for cable service at the Azores after the completion of the cable. It is assumed that he was forced to do this under the terms of his contract with the Europe and Azores Telegraph company.

GETS RAILROAD CONCESSIONS.

Russian Secures Option on a Line to Be Constructed Between Erzeroum and Trebizond.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY RICHARD LACHMANN.]

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Feb. 15.—In connection with the stories of railroad concessions in Turkey it is said that Russia also has secured an option on a line between Erzeroum and Trebizond.

DEFEAT RABAH IN FIGHT.

FRENCH TROOPS BREAK POWER OF "AFRICAN NAPOLEON."

Former Slave Who Rose to Power Over Desert Tribes and Was Chief Opponent to Occupation of Soudan Now a Fugitive—His Strongest Fortress at Kouna, Between the Congo and Lake Tchad, Reduced—Is Fleeing Almost Alone to the North.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—M. de Crais, Minister of the Colonies, has received a telegram from the Governor of the French Congo, M. H. de Lamothe, announcing the defeat in battle of Rabah, the principal chieftain of the central Soudan, by a French expedition under M. Gentil.

Rabah has long been the strongest opponent of the extension of French influence in the Soudan. He was formerly a slave of Zebehr Pasha, himself a great Soudan ruler, but revolted and formed a kingdom of his own in central Africa, subjugating potentate after potentate, until he became head of a vast empire. His career of victory gained for him the name of the "African Napoleon." The French have been fighting his power for years, and today's dispatch announces his overthrow.

Held Fort at Kouna.

It appears that he was strongly intrenched at Kouna, between the French Congo and Lake Tchad, which is the objective of all French expeditions, whether across the Sahara from Algeria or from the French colonies in west Africa and the Congo. Kouna was defended by 12,000 men, with 2,500 rifles and three cannon.

After a desperate fight, according to the dispatch, the French demolished the fortress. Two of Rabah's cannon were destroyed by the French shells. Rabah, who was wounded during the fight, fled six hours before its conclusion.

The commander of the French expedition, however, admits that practically half of his own force was placed hors de combat.

Forty-three Senegale sharpshooters were killed and four Europeans, including Captain Robillot, and 106 Senegales were wounded.

The commander of the expedition says in his report:

"We had altogether only 320 rifles, so I thought it inadvisable to continue the march to Lake Tchad. Captain Robillot occupies a fortified cantonment at Founia."

Rabah Fleeing Northward.

The commander of the expedition returned to Bangue to inform the Governor of the defeat of Rabah. He reports that the result will be exceedingly important, as Rabah is completely demoralized by his losses, estimated at between 2,000 and 3,000 killed. Rabah is fleeing, almost alone, to the north. The Sultan of Baguirmi, a large territory hitherto overawed by Rabah, has joined Captain Robillot, and the route to Lake Tchad has been opened up for a steamer along the River Chari to endeavor to join hands with the Foureau-Lamy expedition.

The Governor has sent reinforcements of Senegalese sharpshooters to enable the commander of the expedition to continue the march.

Rabah's power began when the Mahdi revolted and Zubeir Pasha was held at Cairo by the Egyptian government. Then the former slave started off on a career of conquest on his own hook, which continued until he took Barnu and became a powerful factor in the African situation.

In 1894 a secret mission was sent by the British to Rabah's capital, bearing gifts and a letter from his former master, asking him to come to a friendly understanding. None of the expedition returned.

The message was received, but disregarded, and some of those who were of the expedition joined his service.

Lately, however, Rabah's power has been falling. His guns were practically useless, his ammunition scanty, and he was surrounded by foes from Europe, who would sooner or later subdue him.

CUBANS ANGRY AT LUDLOW.

Alleged Interview in Which He Says They Are Illiterate Causes Stir in Havana.

HAVANA, Feb. 15.—The principal topic of conversation in political circles today is the reported interview between General Ludlow and a representative of a New York newspaper, which appears pretty fully in the Lucha. This represents General Ludlow as saying that the inexperience of the Cubans in the management of public affairs and the fact that a great part of the population is illiterate absolutely excludes the possibility of Cuba being governed by Cubans, and that military rule should continue.

General Ludlow's friends here think it impossible that he has been correctly quoted. They point out that he denied the use of similar expressions when in the United States before, declaring then that he did not hold such views. They cannot believe that his opinions should have undergone such a radical change.

Señor San Miguel says his personal promise to General Wood to discontinue attacking General Ludlow no longer binds him, and that he will go on telling the truth, without hesitation, respecting General Ludlow. He declares his intention to ascertain whether the libel laws in force in the United States will protect General Ludlow in his military capacity there as he has been protected here.

Taxes Not Collected.

Señor Varona, Secretary of Finance, has received a report from Santa Clara that many of the municipalities have been negligent in collecting taxes. Consequently, there are many liabilities which cannot be met, owing to the amounts outstanding, and the municipalities in that province are continually asking more help from the State.

Comment on Coming Election.

The Nuevo Pais says today: "The suffrage regulations in the coming elections will be most ample. The vote is extended to a large number of citizens who according to ordinary criterions would not be allowed to vote. Nevertheless, complaints are being made. Those who cry for universal suffrage do so because they think they could induce the untutored rabble to obey them, using the plea of democracy as a disguise. Others want the vote extended to all revolutionary sympathizers merely in order to make the intransigeant party paramount."

Rivalry of Fire Brigades.

Civil Governor Nunes says that owing to the great rivalry existing between the two Havana fire brigades the firemen have occasionally quarreled and fought at fires for advantageous positions from which to extinguish the flames. He intends to do his utmost to put a stop to rivalries, which are becoming dangerous to the men themselves, as well as to property.

Observe Maine Anniversary.

The second anniversary of the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor was suitably observed here today. Several hundred Americans went out to the wreck of the Maine, over which the United States flag was flying at half-mast. Every available piece of wreckage above the water was banked with laurels. From the searchlight platform short prayers were offered by Dr. McGee of the Episcopal Church and Father Jones of the Catholic Church. At the Church of Mercedes the municipality arranged for imposing memorial services, which were attended by Governor General Wood and other civil and military officers.

EVENING HYMN-SINGING IN BOER LAAGER BEHIND LOMBARD'S KOP.

[Sketched for the Illustrated London News by George Lynch.]

"About fifteen men, mostly about 30 to 40 years," says Mr. Lynch in explanation of his sketch, "were crowded into the tent, which was excessively hot. Two candles were stuck in bottles placed on empty cases; the men squatted around, two or three reading from the same hymn-book. They had laid their pipes beside them, and their rifles were stacked about the tent-pole. They sang well in lusty, clear voices free from any nasal twang. The effect was strikingly picturesque, the strongly marked, earnest faces in the candle-light thrown out against the dark background of the shadows behind. Similar scenes were to be witnessed at each laager every evening, sometimes in three or four tents at the same time."

PLAGUE RETURNS TO HONOLULU

After Nine Days Scourge Reappears—Wyman's Specific Fails in Some Cases, Succeeds in Others.

HONOLULU, H. I., Feb. 10, via San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—After nine days of rest the plague reappeared in Honolulu Friday night, Feb. 2. The case was J. Weir Robertson, from the grocery store of Henry May & Co. Detectives of the Board of Health have traced the infection to rats which came out of Chinatown at the time of the great fire on Jan. 20. In two days there were three other cases, one a Japanese man, one a Chinese baby, and the last an American named J. H. Hartman, native of San Francisco and a resident of only a few weeks. From that time to now there have been no other cases.

Surgeon General Wyman's plague specific failed on the first trial in Honolulu. The patient was a white man and he died.

Another case treated with the specific proved more successful. The patient was J. H. Hartman, aged 35, who is well known to the racing fraternity. The case was detected in its early stages and the serum administered promptly. Monday Hartman was worse. In the meanwhile three doses of the specific had been given. Then the improvement was noticed. It began as suddenly as the decline had done earlier in the day. Next morning the man's fever was lower and he was bright and cheerful. That was yesterday. Today his pulse is nearly normal, the bacilli plague has been eradicated from his system and the serum has made a cure.

TALK OF ITALIAN INTERVENTION

Story Current in Rome That Italy Is Only Power Which Can Now Act as Mediator.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

ROME, Feb. 15.—It is reported here that the Marquis Visconti Venosta has had a long interview with Lord Currie with a view to preparing the ground for possible Italian intervention, Italy being the only power whose friendly relations with England have been unchanged by the war.

The Italie publishes an article strongly urging intervention, and this is much commented on, as the Italie is considered the semi-official organ for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The Tribuna, examining the international situation created by the war, says that Italy must prepare to play a leading part in possible developments.

OBITUARY.

V. YOUNG, Chicago, will be buried Feb. 18, the funeral taking place from undertaking rooms, 14 East Madi... p. m.

GO TO AID THE WOUNDED.

IRISH-AMERICAN HOSPITAL CORPS SAILS FOR PRETORIA.

Clara Barton, Maude Gonne, and Others Bid Volunteers Good-By at New York—Will Help Boer and Britain Alike—Miller's Brother-in-Law Confesses—Edmund Barnet Tells How His Brother Was Poisoned—23,095 Immigrants from Ireland.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Feb. 15.

Irish-American Hospital Corps Sails.

With a godspeed from Clara Barton, chief of the American Red Cross, Maud Gonne, "the Irish Jeanne d'Arc," and American Boer sympathizers generally, fifty-seven members of the Irish-American hospital corps sailed today on the French liner La Gascogne. The men are going to Pretoria to take their chances on Oom Paul's battlefields, and care for the wounded burghers and British soldiers alike.

Shortly before 9 o'clock the corps marched two abreast down Fifth avenue and through side streets to the steamship pier. They carried American and Red Cross flags. Along their entire route they were cheered.

The little band was headed by the following escorting committee: Major E. T. McCrystal of the Sixty-ninth Regiment; Patrick Egan, former Minister to Chile; Tax Commissioner Edward C. Sheehy, P. M. Lennon, John J. Rooney, Thomas A. Lonergan, Michael Fox, Colonel Murphy of Boston, John Dougherty of Lowell, Mass., Edward O'Mahoney, M. H. Carew, James Fitzgerald, and Patrick Gallagher.

The men are first cabin passengers.

Most of the corps come from the West, being organized in Chicago, but a large contingent halled from Massachusetts towns, and there were a number of New-Englanders in the city this morning to wish the Red Cross men bon voyage and a successful mission.

Before they were officially recognized by the American Red Cross every man of the corps went before a justice of the peace and swore he was over 21 years of age, had no women dependent on him for their support, and that he was to take care of burgher and Briton alike, under the protection of the Red Cross flag, within the Boer lines.

From Havre the corps will go by rail to Marseilles, where it will connect with a steamer of the Messageries Maritimes, sailing for Lourenzo Marquez, on Delagoa Bay, and going from there to Pretoria. The entire trip will, it is calculated, take about six weeks.

The New York committee of the United South African Republic Relief committee met the hospital corps at the New York Central Station, where it arrived yesterday, and escorted it to the Boer headquarters at the Morton House. The men wore no uniform save campaign hats. On their arrival on the battlefield the members will don the regulation Red Cross khaki suits, with the Red Cross insignia on the right arm-sleeve. In the order of their seniority the six surgeons in charge of the corps are J. R. McNaua, Herbert McCauley, James J. Slattery, R. L. Long, A. F. Cornell, and C. B. Allerholt. They have six assistants, and the corps is fitted out with all the modern surgical appliances, litters, and kits for use on the field.

Miller's Brother-in-Law Confesses.

Charles Schmidt, brother-in-law of W. F. Miller, the head of the Franklin syndicate, added his confession today to those which have already been made by those concerned in the 520 per cent swindle. Schmidt says Miller took $30,000 to Boston every week for a long time.

Schmidt says he has positive knowledge that one South Brooklyn Assemblyman had $1,000 invested with Miller, and he knew an Episcopal clergyman who had $800 in the concern. There were policemen and local officials of all kinds, he says, interested in the swindle.

Schmidt also knows that the clergyman he mentions received 5 per cent commission surreptitiously for bringing members of his flock to Miller. Schmidt worked for Miller as a clerk. He, too, says Miller has a fortune hidden somewhere and that Schlesinger and Powers got part of the money.

Miller, it is said, gave a lot of the syndicate money to a woman fond of Schlesinger, who deposited it in a vault in Boston. When the raid was made Schlesinger and the woman took the money and fled to Europe.

Edmund Barnet Says Brother Was Poisoned.

The Herald tomorrow will say: "If Roland B. Molineux had escaped conviction for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams he would have been charged with responsibility for the death of Henry C. Barnet.

The evidence for a prosecution on that accusation had been prepared. Molineux is to be sentenced to death today, and the reasons for secrecy hitherto maintained concerning it no longer hold.

"Edmund H. Barnet, brother of the dead man, broke silence for the first time yesterday. He was a witness in the poison trial just ended, but under the rules of evidence was unable to tell his full story.

"He said in his opinion H. C. Barnet was poisoned, and that his brother was fully aware of the fact before his death. He also described a woman who attended the funeral, and who, he believed, also knew that the brother had been poisoned.

"'Mr. Barnet said: 'My brother told me he had received from an unknown source a sample of a medicine, had taken a dose, and immediately after swallowing it had fallen to the floor, vomiting. He weakened all in a moment, he said, and was barely able to crawl to the bell rope in his room and summon assistance. He said it was the third powder he had received from an unknown source, and he added that Dr. W. C. Phillips, who was called in, had taken a sample of the medicine to see what it contained.'

"'Dr. Phillips suspected poison. My brother asked him what made him suspect anything of the kind. He laughed uneasily and said: "Well, it was poison to me."

"'Later, as the result of an interview between Dr. Douglas and myself, the doctor said he went to my brother's room, and, having made an examination of my brother, told him that he was suffering from a metallic poison and diphtheria. Dr. Douglas told me that he had given to my brother a full dose of anti-toxin for the diphtheria, and, it having taken good effect, he was devoting his time to exterminating the poison.

"'Dr. Douglas said the poison was an irritant and that my brother had some ulcers in his stomach from it, and that his heart was weak, also as a result of the poison. It was after this interview with Dr. Douglas that I learned the powder had been analyzed and found to contain cyanide of mureury.'"

23,095 Immigrants from Ireland During Year.

President James Rorke, in his annual report to the Irish Emigrant society, says: "The total number of immigrants from Ireland landed at the port of New York during the year was 23,095, an increase of 4,406 over the preceding year. Of this number 10,580 were males and 12,515 females. The money brought to this port by the Irish immigrants during 1899 amounted to $350,000. Nearly one-half of the Irish immigrants were destined for New York State, 2,294 went to Pennsylvania, 1,833 to New Jersey, 1,649 to Massachusetts, 1,554 to Connecticut, and 1,131 to Illinois.

Baby Son of Booth-Tucker in Salvation Army.

William Booth-Tucker, infant son of Commander Booth-Tucker, is now a regularly enlisted soldier in the Salvation Army of America and represents the third generation of his family in the cause of his illustrious grandsire, General William Booth of London, started against crime and poverty and for the salvation of souls. The new recruit's father, Booth-Tucker, is called "General" by the Salvation Army of America, of which he is the head.

It was at the great prayer services at the Fourteenth Street Barracks on Wednesday evening, in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the invasion of America by the Salvation Army, that the little fellow was dedicated to the cause by his mother, Mrs. Booth-Tucker.

Cadet William Booth-Tucker was born last November. He was dressed all in white last evening, and a broad white satin ribbon crossing his long, laced dress bore the words in letters of red, "Glory to God." The recruit was a bit sleepy, but he did not whimper at being kept awake.

Says Ruling Conflicts with Goff's.

Assistant District Attorney McIntyre announced this morning that Justice Fursman had made a ruling in the case of the People vs. Ernest M. Welch, now on trial before him, which would upset the judgment of Recorder Goff's court in the Molineux case if the Court of Appeals sustained the Justice's ruling.

Lawyer Welch is on trial charged with suborning witnesses to appear and testify for the plaintiff in the case of Jacob Lacs vs. The Everard Breweries, tried in the Supreme Court of King's County in February, 1897. The prosecution had almost finished calling witnesses this morning when Attila Wolff was called to the stand. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre announced he had called her to testify as to the conduct of a case against the Metropolitan Traction company when Mr. Welch was acting as attorney for the plaintiff.

Justice Fursman excluded the testimony on the ground that it was not relevant to the case at the bar, as it had to do with a transaction in no wise connected with the circumstances of the case being tried before him. After hearing the ruling of Justice Fursman Assistant District Attorney McIntyre said:

"Well, that combats the judgment of Recorder Goff in the Molineux case, for the evidence of this witness was, if anything, more relevant than the Barnet evidence was in the Molineux case."

Roland B. Molineux was just as cheerful this morning as had been at any time since his conviction.

Broker Killed by Fall in Club.

In view of a crowd of members of the New York Athletic club John B. Oltman, a broker, sustained fatal injuries by a fall at the clubhouse this morning. He died just after a doctor reached him. Mr. Oltman was 62 years old and was a member of the club. His home was in Piermont, N. Y. He went to the club at 11 o'clock last night and remained on the top floor with a party of friends, among them Brent Good, until 1 o'clock. Then he rose to go to the house of his son, John H. Oltman, at 107 West Eighty-second street.

Several other men walked down-stairs with Mr. Oltman. They went by way of the marble staircase around the elevator shaft. When the landing at the second floor was reached Mr. Oltman pressed his hand to his side as if in pain. He took one step down and then pitched and fell, the head striking every step to the landing.

The club was crowded and a dozen men rushed forward to pick Mr. Oltman up. He was insensible and was carried to a settee in a side room.

Thomas B. Reed Says "I Fawncy."

The paper and pulp manfacturers of the United States closed their twenty-third annual gathering at the Waldorf-Astoria tonight with a banquet at which 500 guests were present. Colonel A. G. Paine was toastmaster. Thomas Reed, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, was introduced by former Governor P. C. Cheney of New Hampshire.

After thanking the diners for the compliment—"A personal one, I fancy," he remarked, and, after a pause, observed: "I say 'fawncy' rather than use the word 'guess,' for our English alliance, which is doing so much good, makes it proper for me to so start out in talking to you about the dinner habit, which, fortified by wine and oratory, I fawncy, is becoming quite an institution with us"—he spent five minutes in a facetious grouping of pleasantries, concluding that the papermakers must make paper cheap, "but not too cheap." United States Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire followed with a plea for protection for the paper industry.

Republicans Want Roosevelt for Governor.

Governor Roosevelt's action in declining to be considered a Vice Presidential candidate meets with the unanimous approval of the New York County Republicans who tonight formally reëntered him in the race for Governorship by adopting this resolution:

"Resolved, That the administration of Governor Roosevelt has the cordial approval of the Republicans of New York County; that they applaud his decision not to be a candidate for another office; and that, as represented in this committee, they assure to him their earnest support for renomination to the office of Governor."

When Alfred T. Nason offered this resolution, it was greeted with hearty applause. Mr. Gruber, who was the most bitter opponent of the Governor two years ago, but who has been talking favorably about him since the contest in his Assembly district was started, seconded the resolution.

Vanderbilt Heirs Must Pay Inheritance Tax.

An application made last week by Henry Anderson, counsel for the children of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, for an order of court that a trust fund of $5,000,000, created by the will of William H. Vanderbilt, was not now subject to an inheritance tax of 1 per cent, was denied today by Surrogate Fitzgerald.

Mr. Anderson contended that the trust fund was not liable to the inheritance tax, as the children of Cornelius Vanderbilt took their respective shares of the money under the terms of the bequest in the will of their grandfather, William H. Vanderbilt, and not under the will of their father.

Jabish Holmes Jr., special counsel for Controller Coler, insisted that the children of Cornelius Vanderbilt had no vested interest or right to the possession of the $5,000,000 trust fund by the will of their grandfather. He said the money did not pass to them until their father's will had been admitted to probate.

Gaming Causes Row in Lotos Club.

Playing dominoes for money stakes and the desire of a certain element to Bohemianize the club have caused a split in the Lotos club, and the feeling between the two factions is bitter. The issues are to be brought before the club on Saturday evening, when the members elect a Nominating committee, which is to name the regular ticket for the annual election. The administration forces have organized to defeat the "Bohemian kickers," as they term the opposition.

Last week a dignified member of the Board of Governors was shocked when he saw a young artist hand a $5 bill to a young journalist with the remark: "That's five straight games you have beaten me tonight."

An investigation by the governors has resulted in an ironclad rule against card playing and domino playing for even cigars or drinks. Furthermore, the house rules were drawn tighter to prevent the play of members getting too jolly. The result will be two tickets in the field at the election.

Cabman Kidnaps "Jennie June."

The kidnapping of Mrs. Jennie June Croly this afternoon caused more than the victim an unpleasant quarter of an hour. It came near wrecking the peace of some 200 guests at the valentine reception of the New York Woman's Press club at the Hotel Manhattan. The whole affair was really intended as her birthday celebration, and a gold lorgnette set with diamonds and prettily inscribed was finally her souvenir of the day after this adventure.

"Jennie June" had confided herself to a cabman and cabby did the rest. He drove straight to the Manhattan Athletic club, left her smilingly bewildered in the center of a group of men, and rattled away.

Mrs. Croly amiably inquired for the valentine reception and nobody seemed able to enlighten her. She wandered on through corridors, in and out of reception rooms, and was still in a maze when the kidnaper suddenly reappeared to reclaim his "fare," having discovered his error.

Alfred R. Harrison, 18 years old, is detained at the barge office as a runaway. He is the son of a wealthy stock broker in Betchworth, Surrey, England, and arrived here yesterday on the Atlantic transport steamer Marquette. Young Harrison admits a pretty girl figures in his predicament. He will be sent back to England.

PREFERS DEATH TO JAIL.

PAUL F. DOGGE JUMPS OFF DEAR-BORN AVENUE VIADUCT.

Breaks from Federal Officers and Plunges Head First Upon Tracks Below—Dies of Injuries Few Hours Later—Prisoner Arrested in Calumet Building Accused of Using Mails for Fraud Under Name of Richardson & Co.

Paul F. Dogge leaped to his death at 6:20 o'clock last night in an attempt to escape from federal officials who had arrested him on a charge of using the mails to defraud. He broke from his captors as they were taking him across the Dearborn avenue viaduct. He ran to the iron railing, and, before interference was posible, he vaulted over the barrier and fell to the tracks of the Northwestern road, thirty feet below.

Dogge's captors, Deputy United States Marshal W. E. Cass and Postoffice Inspector Walter S. Mayer, hurried to the railing, and, looking over, saw Dogge lying still in a heap on the rails. Then they ran to the end of the viaduct, and as they approached the tracks the yardmaster of the road picked Dogge up and tried to stand him on his feet. But the man collapsed. The railroad employé and the government officials then carried Dogge into the freight office near by. A crowd that had gathered on the viaduct above watched the men as they carried Dogge away. The place is brightly illuminated with electric lights.

Dr. McNamara Is Called.

As soon as the injured man was carried into the freight house, Deputy Marshal Cass hurried to the jail near by to see if he could find a doctor. Dr. F. W. McNamara, county jail physician, answered the call. He found both of Dogge's arms broken and a big gash in his head. An ambulance was called and the injured man was taken to the county jail hospital, where he died at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. Dogge was notified of the accident and hurried to the jail. While her husband was unconscious it was believed at that time he would recover and Mrs. Dogge went away.

The body was taken to the county morgue.

Advertises as Richardson & Co.

Dogge, who lived at 443 East Forty-first street, advertised himself to his customers throughout Indiana and Illinois as Richardson & Co., members of the Board of Trade. He sent his circulars and letters all over the country. Postoffice Inspector Walter S. Mayer received complaints from some of his alleged victims, and decided that Richardson & Co. was really Dogge alone. He decided that he should be arrested and tried under the federal laws.

United States Deputy Marshal Cass arrested Dogge during the day, and took him to the United States Commissioner's office in the Monadnock Building. Here, it is said, he admitted his guilt. Cass and Mayer started with him to the County Jail early in the evening. They debated whether or not a patrol wagon should be called.

"I will go with you without any trouble at all," said Dogge, and they agreed that they would walk.

On the way through the street Dogge caused them no trouble, and after they had crossed the bridge at Dearborn street both the Inspector and the Marshal thought that he had accepted his fate in a most quiet manner. The walks were filled with persons going home, it being just after 6 o'clock.

Jumps Without Saying a Word.

When the party reached the south end of the viaduct the jail was just in view. Without a word or a cry Dogge made a rush for the rail at the side of the viaduct and vaulted over, hurling himself to the frozen ground below. Cass made a grab for the prisoner as he sprang over and caught his coat, but could not hold him.

Dogge fell with his hands out to protect his head. When he struck the ground he made a motion as if to rise, but sank down, unable to move. The incidents in the case then developed as stated in the foregoing.

Described by Deputy Marshal Cass.

Deputy Marshal Cass said last night:

"I arrested Dogge in an office in the Calumet Building, 187 to 191 La Salle street, this afternoon on a warrant sworn out before United States Commissioner Humphrey, charging him with using the mails for fraudulent purposes. There have been a great many complaints from persons outside of Chicago that they had been swindled by a firm known as Richardson & Co. The complainants said they had been induced to invest money through the above alleged firm in Board of Trade speculation. By watching the mails we tracked the letters to Dogge.

"After his arrest he said he had been trying to get some Board of Trade firm to handle his deals, but had not been able to do so. Inspector Mayer was with me, and as it was late I concluded to take Dogge to the County Jail for the night. I did not suspect that he would attempt to make his escape, as the case against him was not a strong one, and I doubt if he could have been convicted. While crossing the viaduct Dogge, who was walking next to the rail, suddenly sprang over the rail to the tracks below. As he was going over I caught hold of his coat, but was unable to hold on. After having him cared for I went to notify his wife. Mrs. Dogge told me that she had suspected for some time that her husband was not just right in his head."

Dogge formerly was employed as a clerk in the First National Bank Building. He was 28 years old and had been married but a short time. His widow was prostrated last night when she learned of his death.

Alleged Thief Jumps from Window.

John Miller, 20 years old, was surprised by policemen in a room on the third floor at 2333 Canal street and jumped through the window to the alley below dislocating his ankle. The police say Miller was removing lead pipe from the building and they took him to the County Jail Hospital. The police of the Twenty-second Street Station had been watching some time for persons stealing plumbing fixtures in that neighborhood. They saw Miller enter the building and followed him. When he saw them escape by the door was impossible and he instantly jumped through the window. On striking the ground he fell, but rose and tried to run. After taking a few steps he found the pain too great and submitted to arrest. Miller resides at 615 Twenty-fifth street.

TO OUST SOPHOMORE SOCIETIES

Yale Graduates and Seniors Working Against Cliques—Petitions in Circulation Among Classes.

New Haven, Conn., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The struggle for life of the sophomore societies of Yale is proving how tenacious is their grasp on the political and social life of the university. Letters are pouring in to members of the faculty and to leaders of the present senior class at Yale urging them to crowd the sophomore societies out of existence.

The latest formal step to be taken is the starting of a petition among the members of the graduating class of last year at Yale asking that the societies be abolished. Movements are on foot for the circulation of such petitions in every one of the recent graduating classes at Yale in order that the cliques which have dominated Yale for a decade or have resulted in the loss of its athletic victories as well as of its boasted democracy may be stamped out.

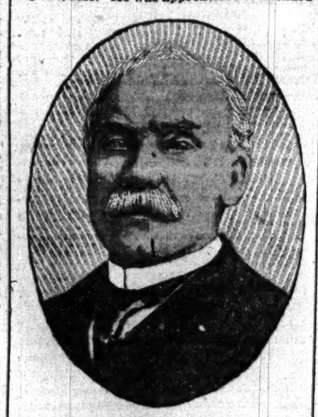
Prominent graduates from all parts of the country have expressed a willingness to come to New Haven to appear before the faculty and testify.

DEATH OF CHARLES T. WILT.

Pioneer Trunk Manufacturer Passes Away Suddenly—Funeral Tomorrow from His Late Residence.

Charles T. Wilt, Chicago's pioneer trunk manufacturer, died on Wednesday morning at 10:45 o'clock of angina pectoris. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 30 St. James place, and interment will be at Rosehill. On Tuesday Mr. Wilt was at his store as usual. In the evening he complained to his daughter, Mrs. C. L. Wheaton, of slight pain, and during the night he suffered from attacks of severe pain. In the morning a new attack came. Dr. Wheaton, his son-in-law, was called, but remedies were ineffectual.

Mr. Wilt was born in New York City on April 6, 1829. He was apprenticed to Richard



CHARLES T. WILT.

Olsen, a trunk manufacturer of New York, and one of his first pieces of work was a trunk for Jenny Lind. He came to Chicago in 1855 and found a position as foreman in the trunk factory of J. C. Garland. Three years later he married Miss Emmerette A. Babcock of this city. In 1862 he established a trunk factory of his own. The great fire wiped out all his possessions, but he opened a store at 385 Wabash avenue and began to erect a factory while the ruins of Chicago were still smoldering. In 1883 he moved his store to the present location, 40 Madison street. After his factory had been partly destroyed by fire in 1882 he moved it to 14 and 16 Moore street. He was a member of Blair Lodge, F. & A. M., and of the Sons of New York. He left a widow, his one daughter, Mrs. Wheaton, and three sons, Charles T., Elmer E., and Race N. Wilt, who were associated with him in business.

MAY AGREE IN KENTUCKY.

Prospects of Legislature Getting Together and Holding Regular Sessions Are Brighter.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 15.—The prospects for the Legislature getting together and holding regular sessions at the State capital are conceded to be brighter tonight than since Governor Taylor adjourned that body to meet at London, followed by the removal of the Democratic branch to Louisville.

Speaker Trimble told leading Democrats who were in Louisville today he thought both branches would meet together here Monday. Efforts are being made to reach an agreement as to who shall preside in the Senate in order to avoid a clash between Lieutenant Governor Marshall and Senator Carter, President pro tem. of the Senate.

If this is settled the chief barrier to the Democratic and Republican branches meeting together will have been removed. It is believed this will be harmonized upon Monday.

Prison officials tonight released John Seals, a Louisville convict, on a pardon issued by Governor Beckham. Deputy Warden Punch was acting Warden tonight, and when the pardon papers were presented to him he ordered Seals released and the latter left the city tonight.

Douglas Hays, a Knott County convict, recently pardoned by Governor Taylor, is still in confinement, the prison officials refusing to recognize Taylor as Governor.

ALLEGED POOLROOMS RAIDED.

Police Arrest Seventy Persons, Including Seven Women—Charges of Keeping "Hand Book" Dismissed.

Seventy men and women were arrested in raids made upon alleged gambling places yesterday afternoon. The rooms above the saloon of John Rogers, 341 West Madison street, were raided and fifty persons were arrested. The detectives say these were betting on the races. Seven women and thirteen men were arrested in Joe Penny's room over Milward's saloon at 2301 Wabash avenue. There was considerable excitement in both places, men trying to climb out windows and to escape in other ways, and several women in Penny's room fainted.

Eight men, with fancy waistcoats and glittering diamonds, crowded the prisoners' dock at the Harrison street police court, charged by Detectives Wooldridge and Schubert of the Central detail with being "hand book men." The officers said no direct evidence could be presented that the men had been operating, but that they were notorious as such.

Several of them protested that their disorderly conduct consisted of eating course dinners and smoking fine cigars.

"I shall have to release these gentlemen as a measure of self-protection," said Justice Prindiville. "I have been disorderly myself."

VAN CLEAVE REVOKES LICENSES

Insurance Superintendent Punishes Companies for Failure to Comply with State Laws.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 15.—Insurance Superintendent Van Cleave has revoked the licenses of the following companies for failure to comply with the laws of Illinois: American Fire Insurance company, Baltimore, Md.; Ben Franklin Insurance company, Allegheny, Pa.; Howard Fire Insurance company, Baltimore, Md.; Insurance Company State of New York, New York City; Manufacturers' and Merchants' Insurance company, Pittsburg, Pa.; National Fire Insurance company, Baltimore, Md.; Saginaw Valley Fire and Marine Insurance company, Saginaw, Mich.; Southern Insurance company, New Orleans, La.; Teutonic Insurance company, Allegheny, Pa.; Washington Assurance company, New York; Wisconsin Fire Insurance company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Atlas Mutual Insurance company, Boston, Mass.

JAMES E. BAKER'S WILL FILED.

Estate of $330,000 Is Left in Trust for Widow, Children, and Grandchildren.

The will of James E. Baker was filed for probate yesterday. The testator left an estate valued at $330,000 in trust to the executors. The income is thus divided: One-third to Mrs. Baker, the widow, and the rest equally between Caroline B. Kuehn, a daughter; James E. Baker, a son; and Katherine Baker, a granddaughter. Bequests of $10,000 are made. The estate is to be divided into three equal parts after the death of Mrs. Baker, one part going to James E. Baker, one to Carolne B. Kuehn, and the third for the benefit of Katherine Baker, the grandchild. The executors are Caroline B. Kuehn, James E. Baker, Jesse A. Baldwin, and Fred M. Atwood.

Joseph Leiter Wins a Suit.

Joseph Leiter yesterday won a suit before Judge Slough and a jury of eleven. It was an action brought by John C. King & Co. against Mr. Leiter and Hugh Crabbe, and resulted from the famous Leiter wheat deal. Mr. Crabbe lost $3,162 in wheat, and King & Co. claimed Mr. Leiter had agreed verbally to guarantee Mr. Crabbe's account. Mr. King's attorneys made a motion discontinuing the suit. Mr. Crabbe defended on the ground that the whole contract was rendered void because it was gambling.

THEME IS 'TAX PROBLEM.'

SUNSET CLUB DEBATES SUCCESS OF NEW REVENUE LAW.

Judge Stein Presides at the Regular Monthly Banquet at the Palmer—Roy O. West and Frank L. Shepard Defend the Statute—A. N. Waterman Doubts if Valuation Will Continue, and T. A. Moran Doubts the Theory—Gist of the Speeches.

The Sunset club at its regular monthly meeting and banquet last night at the Palmer House discussed "The Tax Problem in Cook County; Is the New Revenue Law a Success?" Judge Philip Stein of the Superior Court presided. It was the general opinion that the new law, so called, was a vast improvement over the old system, but many radical changes were suggested. Ex-Judge Thomas A. Moran advocated a change that to a certain degree upheld the single-tax theory, and was roundly applauded.

Judge Stein in taking the chair said that as he was a Judge he had become a good listener and did not intend to take any part in the discussion.

F. L. Shepard for the Law.

Frank L. Shepard, Assistant County Attorney, was the first speaker. He said:

"I am a firm believer that the new revenue law is the best of its kind that we have ever had on our statute books. It has provided a Board of Assessors and Board of Review composed of men of courage, integrity, and experience, and generally men of public affairs. It has resulted in bringing to view millions of taxable property."

Judge Waterman's Opinion.

Judge A. H. Waterman said he supposed every man worth over $5,000,000 was perfectly satisfied with the new law.

"There are some men," he said, "who are not satisfied with the new law, and they are the 'fixers.' It has produced a radical change as to establishing a fair cash value of properties, but will it continue? Never in the history of this or other countries has all property been fairly assessed, and there is no reason to believe that the conditions will change for the new century. The success of the new law is spasmodic. No one pays taxes because he likes to."

Roy O. West Cites Cases.

Roy O. West, chairman of the Board of Review, said: "The new revenue law, so called, is not a superhuman law, but a human law for human people. Is the enforcement a success? For the first time, and much to their displeasure, many men of wealth and influence are today sharing the burden of taxation."

T. A. Moran Assails Theory.

Ex-Judge Moran was warmly welcomed by those around the board when he rose to speak. He said:

"The new law is a great improvement over the old. 'Is the new revenue law a success?' is a different question, and I say most emphatically that it is not a success. The new machinery has obtained the best results out of a bad theory. The theory is so imperfect that it can't have anything like success. The constitution provides for the ascertainment of a fair cash value on personal as well as real estate, and the fault lies back at the framing of the constitution. Only that property should be taxed that is visible, that cannot be concealed—real estate. The question then arises, Should all the great stocks of goods escape taxation? Tax the lots on which rest these goods. The location of the lot regulates the price of rent and consequently the merchant would indirectly pay his share of the tax burden."

After this speech the discussion became general, and a number of other members of the club made brief talks.

INDORSE YATES IN MACOUPIN.

Convention at Carlinville Instructs Delegates for Jacksonville Man and Supports Cullom.

Carlinville, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The Republican convention of Macoupin County met today and indorsed Richard Yates for Governor and Shelby M. Cullom for Senator, and instructed the delegates to so cast their votes in the Peoria convention.

The proceedings were harmonious and the convention resembled a love feast more than a county convention. The attendance was the largest in this county for years.

The delegates to the State convention are: M. L. Keplinger, J. E. McClure, F. G. Oeltjen, H. G. Williamson, Thomas Darneille, Colonel S. McKnight, C. L. Stedley, W. J. Donehue, H. S. Simmons, A. S. Cuthbertson, J. R. Duckles, and Herman Bycroft.

Delegates to the Congressional convention were selected and go uninstructed. Thomas Ricker of this city was nominated for the Legislature and allowed to select his own delegates.

Senator Cullom's course in the Senate was heartily indorsed and the delegates to the State and Senatorial conventions were instructed to use all honorable means in each convention to secure his reëlection and Mr. Ricker was instructed to vote for him in the Legislature and work for his reëlection.

The Republican platform was reaffirmed and the administration of President McKinley was indorsed in the strongest possible terms, his second nomination was urged, his course in the Philippines was indorsed, and it was the sense of the convention that this country should hold the islands forever, establish a local self-government in them under the authority of the United State, that the American flag be maintained wherever the valor and patriotism of our American soldiers and sailors plant it.

REPORT ON THE RAILROADS.

Commissioners Make Few Recommendations—Show Increase in Number of Employes and Wages.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—There are few new recommendations in the annual report of the Railroad and Warehouse commissioners to Governor Tanner, made public today, those made in 1898 being renewed. Following are the more important facts shown in the statistical portion of the report relating to steam railroads:

Total railway mileage in Illinois	16,417.87
Increase over 1898	288.11
Total capital Illinois railroads	$3,038,920,900
Increase over 1898	$19,818,144
Gross earnings of all roads entering Illinois	408,580,535
Increase over 1898	68,348,805
Total income from passenger department for 1899	28,062,797
Increase over 1898	1,908,889
Increase in freight department	2,485,765
Total expenditures in Illinois	81,833,861
Passengers earnings per mile	1,963
Freight earnings per mile	5,012
Total number employes in Illinois	78,240
Increase over 1898	1,206
Aggregate amount paid to employes in Illinois	$ 45,449,354
Aggregate amount of increase in salaries paid in Illinois over 1898	$85,469
Passengers killed during year	172
Employes killed	190
Employes injured	1,177
Total taxes paid in Illinois	$ 4,063,770

The reports received by the commission show that at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, there were employed on all of the roads doing business in Illinois, within and without the State, 54,441 more persons than were employed at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898; and that the salaries of the employés of the roads reporting to the commission had increased $27,768,712.47 over the amount of salaries paid to the employés of the same lines for the year ending June 30, 1898.

Calls the Rev. D. C. Milner.

The Rev. Duncan C. Milner, 6514 Kimbark avenue, has been called to the Central Presbyterian Church, Joliet. The Rev. Dr. James Lewis, who had been pastor of that church for seventeen years, died last October, and Mr. Milner has filled the pulpit since that time. He has not yet decided whether to accept the Joliet call.

Illinois Retail Merchants Adjourn.

Rock Island, Ill., Feb. 15.—Illinois Retail Merchants' association disposed of unfinished business, selected Decatur for holding next annual convention, and adjourned. Officers elected are: President, C. R. Lott, Chicago; Secretary, Charles Hyde, Chicago; Treasurer, George Dahlenberg, Chicago.

Evanston Will Discuss Filters.

The citizens of Evanston will hold an open meeting in the Council Chamber on Saturday evening to discuss the proposition to place filters in every house. The call has been issued by the Water committee of the City Council. Several citizens who oppose the plan will make short addresses.

PLAN FIGHT AGAINST BARNETT.

Suggested That the Real Estate Board Go to the Grand Jury—Coughlin's Friends on the Pay Rolls.

Another plan of campaign against the South Town Collector, Barnett, will be discussed at a special meeting of the Real Estate board to be held on next Tuesday. The committee that tried to get a look at Barnett's cash book and failed will try some other method.

One plan suggested is to take the matter to the grand jury. President Warner of the Real Estate board said that work was going on every day securing evidence against the collector with reference to his pay roll. It is intimated some queer things may be brought to light. A great deal of apprehension has been shown by some men on Barnett's pay roll.

Among those said to be receiving good salaries without working hard enough to impair their health are a number of the First Ward friends of Alderman Coughlin. The following persons are credited with profiting in this way:

Henry Gelder, politician and cigar dealer at 388 State street.

Michael Honan, ex-Town Clerk, ex-Town Collector, and at present salesman for a whisky house.

N. B. Boyer, ex-Coroner, ex-justice of the peace.

D. Levy, second-hand clothing dealer in South Clark street.

John Murray, whose residence is sometimes given as the Crystal Palace Hotel in South Clark street.

Some of the justices of the peace who voted to allow the pay rolls say they did so in the belief that the persons on them had made affidavits that they had performed the work for which they received pay. Collector Barnett says he has no affidavits.

The committee will call on Clerk Ryan of the South Town board and ask to see Supervisor Shannon's bond. The committee wants to inquire into the standing of the sureties.

Six petitions for injunctions against South Town Collector Barnett and County Treasurer Raymond were filed. The complainants are:

The Sargent Lumber company, Samuel Delamater, and Frank C. Delamater, as S. Delamater & Co., the Burton Stock Car company, the Diamond Match company, the Pittsburg Plate Glass company, and John Booth.

INSURANCE MEN HAVE DINNER.

Chicago Life Underwriters' Association Elects L. B. Bishop President—Dr. Mackenzie Talks of Boer War.

The Rev. Dr. W. Douglas Mackenzie responded to a toast on the "South African War" at the banquet of the Chicago Life Underwriters' association at the Chicago Athletic association clubhouse last evening. He took the side of the British.

"The darkest day in the history of the Transvaal was when its people sent to Holland and brought young men fresh from the universities to south Africa and placed them in official positions," said Dr. Mackenzie. "They made the Transvaal government, as it exists today, the most corrupt of any civilized country in the world. It appropriates $6,000,000 in fixed salaries to govern 200,000 white people, about one-ninth the population of Chicago. Government monopolies are given out wholesale and exclusive privileges are granted even for handling butter and other food products."

Professor George E. Vincent spoke on the "Manipulation of Crowds" in a humorous vein.

The election of officers for 1900 resulted as follows:

President—L. B. Bishop.
First Vice President—A. W. Kimball.
Second Vice President—Fred B. Mason.
Treasurer—H. S. Dale.
Secretary—S. W. Fowler.
Executive committee—W. S. Condee, E. A. Ferguson, Danford M. Baker, R. D. Bokum, and J. W. Jackson.

OBJECT TO BRICK PAVING.

Residents of May Street Present Their Grievances to Judge Lovett—Other Protests in Sight.

May street residents, who protest against having their street paved with brick between Harrison and Twelfth, were in Judge Lovett's court yesterday, represented by Attorney Frank S. Leiter and Secretary George T. Steen of the Taxpayers' association. Objections were raised to the legality of the special assessment ordinance. Judge Lovett took the matter under advisement.

Against the proposition to pave North Fortieth avenue from Lake to Kinzie streets with brick the residents along that avenue are protesting. Their case and that of those who object to having West Lake street from Ashland avenue to Halsted street paved with brick come before Judge Lovett after the fate of May street's proposed improvement is decided.

G. W. Northrup appears in behalf of the West Lake street protestors when their turn comes to speak. He said: "We intend to bring the elevated road into this matter and make it pay its share of the assessments. According to a recent decision of the Supreme Court elevated roads can be assessed on their right of way, stations, and posts.

HOLDS PRICE OF BROOMCORN.

"Trust" Meets and Discusses an Advance, but Decides Against One for the Present.

There was a quiet meeting of the members of the Union Broom company, known as the broomcorn trust, in this city on Wednesday, and it is said an effort was made to advance the price of brush from $200 to $220 a ton, but the wiser heads thought it best not to. The dealers outside claim this will be done at the next meeting. During the meeting the trust sold to manufacturers 1,000 tons of brush at $200 a ton.

From a member of the trust it was learned that during the meeting President Reitz of the First National Bank of Evansville, Ind., and also President of the Union Broomcorn company, offered to take all the holdings of the trust at $200 a ton, and take chances on it. This was refused.

Conservative estimates place the amount of brush owned by the trust at 15,000 tons. This brush cost the trust an average of $100 a ton. There is little broomcorn stock owned outside the trust. From all sections come reports of increased acreage this year.

KNOX COLLEGE FOUNDERS' DAY.

Dr. Andrews of Chicago Addresses a Large Audience at Galesburg, Ill., on Problems of Greater America.

Galesburg, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Knox College Founders' day was celebrated in the Central Church tonight. The audience was large. The principal address was by Dr. Andrews, Superintendent of the Chicago schools, on "The Problems of the Greater America."

Dr. Andrews first advocated an improved diplomatic service equal to the improved responsibilities. He then advised the learning of the trade of controlling and developing foreign provinces. He urged a better civil service and believed the war would hasten it.

Dr. Andrews contended that the future powers of the earth are to be the great naval powers, and recommended the acquisition of naval stations. He argued in favor of the retention of the Philippines and not leaving them to lapse into the condition of Central America. In conclusion, he believed that the United States would be equal to the task before it.

Dr. J. A. Adams, Chicago, followed with an address on Founders' day.

Charles Hamilton Is Arrested.

Charles Hamilton, who, according to a confession made by him to Lieutenant O'Brien, has been stealing overcoats from restaurants and boarding-houses for the last two years, was arrested last night at Twentieth street and Michigan avenue. When arrested he was carrying two overcoats, a pipe, and a revolver which, it is said, he had stolen a few minutes before from a boarding-house at 1898 Michigan avenue.

CHARLES SCHLACKS, Chicago, city boiler inspector, died last night at his residence, 9624 Wabash avenue, after an illness of two days from rheumatism of the stomach. It was not thought until yesterday that his condition was serious. Mr. Schlacks was 58 years old and had lived in Chicago since 1849, coming here from Germany with his parents when a boy. He became interested in the mach

Friday Feb. 16.

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; new spring styles
dy in; Fedora or
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ASHLAND LIMITED. Fox River
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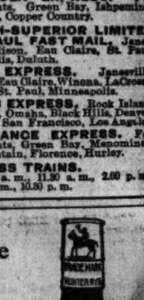

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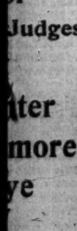

That is what makes you feel so badly distressed after eating, what causes your weak eyes and gloomy spirits, your stomach needs toning up. It is not able to digest your food, and you are growing sicker every day because you are getting no benefit from what you eat.

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Smothering sensations, palpitation
Tired feeling in the morning, Dull
coated tongue, blotches or pimples on
Sour stomach, roaring, buzzing
the head, bad memory, cough, sick h
ache, pains in the head, dizziness, bear
Nightmare, Night sweats, hot
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FINANCE BILL PASSES SENATE.

Is Straight Declaration for Gold as Standard, but Does Not Retire Greenbacks.

FINAL VOTE IS 46 TO 29.

Provides Issue of Fractional Currency, National Bank Notes, and Refunding Bonds.

TWO AMENDMENTS ALLOWED

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The Senate passed the substitute for the House financial bill this afternoon by a vote of 46 to 29, thus allowing ample time to secure an adjustment of the differences between the two Houses. The bill now goes to conference, and the measure which comes out of the joint committee will in all probability not only contain the main features of the measures proposed by the House and Senate but also some ideas not incorporated in either bill. Most of the members of the House are ready to accept a refunding proposition, and, taken as a whole, the Senate measure is in all probability much nearer to that which will finally become a law than the bill originally proposed by the House. The Conference committee will go at the matter carefully and with considerable deliberation. The only differences are of questions of method, and hence it will not really be difficult to arrive at an agreement.

Basis of Party Campaign.

It is only desired to get the consolidated currency measure to the President long enough before the national convention to have its effect thoroughly understood by the people. It is the policy of the Republican leaders to make a square fight on the financial issue once more, if it can be done, and for this purpose the law as finally adopted will be a straightforward declaration for the gold standard. The only anxiety the leaders have is to have the people clearly understand that the new currency scheme does not even so much as suggest the retirement of the greenbacks or national bank-notes. The campaign literature which is to be put out will lay especial stress on this fact, and will also call attention to the actual increase in the money in circulation, and in the banking facilities in the small towns.

What the Vote Shows.

The vote of 46 to 29 or a majority of 17, by which the financial bill was adopted, was to all intents and purposes a straight split on silver lines, with one possible exception, and even that had been anticipated. All of the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans voted against the measure, as a matter of course, while all the regular Republicans, including even Wolcott of Colorado, voted for it, with the exception of Chandler of New Hampshire. He has been drifting off toward the silver camp for two or three years, but he still calls himself a Republican, and expects on the whole to work with the party in the future, as in the past. There is an understanding in the Senate, however, that his chances of reelection have already been materially interfered with. Senator Chandler is devoted to bimetallism as a theory and voted against the financial bill, he said, chiefly because of its failure to recognize that theory in a specific form, although the bill provides for the use of silver currency practically as at present.

Prior to the final passage of the financial bill amendments were considered under the ten-minute rule.

Adopt Two Amendments.

Only two of these amendments were adopted—viz.: One offered by the Finance committee keeping the door open to international bimetallism and one by Mr. Nelson of Minnesota providing for national banks with $25,000 capital in towns of not more than 4,000 inhabitants.

The vote taken on the various amendments offered were practically along party lines. Mr. Chandler [Rep., N. H.] voted for the bimetallic amendment but against the bill. Mr. Caffery [Dem., La.] and Mr. Lindsay [Dem., Ky.] voted against the committee amendment but for the bill. Mr. Kyle [S. D.] was the only Senator who did not vote and was not paired.

The free silver substitute offered by Mr. Jones, the leader of the Democratic side, was defeated by a majority of 19, the vote being 47 to 28.

Provisions of the Measure.

The bill, as passed, consists of ten sections.

It provides that the dollar of 25 8-10 grains of gold nine-tenths fine shall be the standard unit of value and that all forms of United States money shall be maintained at a parity with it, and that Treasury notes and greenbacks shall be redeemable in gold.

The Secretary of the Treasury is to set apart a fund of $150,000,000 in gold for the redemption of these notes, and to maintain this fund at a figure not below $100,000,000 he is empowered to sell bonds of the United States bearing interest at not exceeding 3 per cent.

It shall also be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury as fast as standard silver dollars are coined to retire an equal amount of Treasury notes and to issue silver certificates against the silver dollars coined. Under certain provisions, too, gold certificates shall be issued against the gold held in the Treasury. No United States notes or Treasury notes shall be issued in denominations of less than $10 and no silver certificates in denominations of more than $10.

The Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized to refund the bonded debt of the United States in thirty-year bonds bearing 2 per cent interest, the principal and interest of these bonds to be paid in gold. The 2 per cent bonds shall be issued at not less than par. Any national bank, by depositing with the United States bonds of this country, shall be permitted to issue circulating notes to the face value of the bonds deposited, no bank being allowed to issue circulating notes in excess of the amount of the paid in capital of the bank.

Discussion Preceding Vote.

When the discussion of the financial bill was taken up the pending question was the amendment offered by the Finance committee, as follows:

Provisions of this act are not intended to place any obstacles in the way of the accomplishment of international bimetallism, provided the same be secured by concurrent action of the leading commercial nations of the world and at a ratio which shall insure permanence of relative value between gold and silver.

Mr. Hoar [Mass.] said the double standard of gold and silver had not only been accepted by the people but had been embodied in the constitution itself. But when by the action of other nations this country was forced to accept a single standard it was forced to accept the most valuable metal. We should get the double standard when the opportunity came. There was therefore no pretense or hypocrisy in the pending amendment.

Mr. Morgan [Ala.] denounced the pending amendment as "a miserable makeshift, which is intended to cover the lacerations of a wounded conscience." He declared the bill would return us to the British system of finance.

Mr. Teller said the silver people were willing to make this campaign on the silver question, and if the American people declared for the gold standard he should be ready to accept the verdict.

Teller's Proposed Amendment.

After considerable partisan discussion, and as the vote was about to be taken on the committee amendment, Mr. Teller offered the following substitute for it:

The people of the United States are in favor of bimetallism and desirous of an international agreement with the great commercial nations of the world that will admit of the use of both gold and silver at such an established ratio as will maintain the parity between gold and silver coins, and the efforts of the government are hereby pledged to endeavor to secure such an international agreement as speedily as possible.

The proposed substitute was debated at some length and finally was defeated—27 to 45—the vote being along party lines, except that Mr. Chandler [Rep., N. H.] voted for the amendment and Mr. Caffery [Dem., La.] and Mr. Lindsay [Dem., Ky.] voted against it.

Vote on Committee Amendment.

A vote was then taken upon the committee's amendment and it was adopted, 45 to 30, as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich,	Frye,	Penrose,
Allison,	Gear,	Perkins,
Beveridge,	Hale,	Platt (Conn.),
Burrows,	Hanna,	Platt [N. Y.],
Carter,	Hansbrough,	Pritchard,
Chander,	Hawley,	Quarles,
Clark [Wyo.],	Hoar,	Ross,
Cullom,	Kean,	Scott,
Davis,	Lodge,	Sewell,
Deboe,	McBride,	Shoup,
Depew,	McComas,	Simon,
Elkins,	McCumber,	Spooner,
Fairbanks,	McMillan,	Thurston,
Foraker,	Mason,	Wetmore,
Foster,	Nelson,	Wolcott—45.

NAYS.

Bate,	Harris,	Morgan,
Berry,	Heitfeld,	Pettus,
Butler,	Jones [Ark.],	Rawlins,
Caffery,	Jones [Nev.],	Stewart,
Chilton,	Kenney,	Sullivan,
Clark [Mont.],	Lindsay,	Taliaferro,
Clay,	McEnery,	Teller,
Cockrell,	McLaurin,	Tillman,
Culberson,	Martin,	Turley,
Daniel,	Money,	Vest—30.

An amendment offered by Mr. Stewart providing for the payment of bonds of the United States in coin of the standard fixed by the act of July 14, 1870, was laid on the table, 44 to 26.

An amendment offered by Mr. Pettus [Ala.] providing that gold coins and silver dollars coined by the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value was defeated, 44 to 27.

Another amendment by Mr. Pettus providing that nothing in this act should affect the legal tender quality of United States silver dollars was likewise defeated, 44 to 26.

Suggestion of Senator Vest.

Mr. Vest [Mo.] offered an amendment providing for $200,000,000 of Treasury bond notes which should be loaned by the Secretary of the Treasury to any person who would deposit United States bonds as security. Mr. Vest sharply arraigned Secretary Gage for his action in relation to the National City Bank of New York, saying the letter of A. B. Hepburn, Vice President of that bank, was "nothing short of an insult to the highest fiscal officer of the government." His amendment, he said, if enacted into law would afford the citizen owner of bonds the same facilities as were afforded national banks.

The amendment was defeated without division.

An amendment of Mr. McLaurin [S. C.] to repeal the tax on State banks was lost, 37 to 20.

Mr. Jones [Ark.] then offered as a substitute for the Senate bill a measure providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. That, too, was lost, 47 to 28, the vote being along almost strict party lines, Senators Lindsay of Kentucky and Caffery of Louisiana voting with the Republicans.

Final Vote on Bill.

The bill as amended was passed—46 to 29—as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich,	Gear,	Penrose,
Allison,	Hale,	Perkins,
Beveridge,	Hanna,	Platt (Conn.),
Burrows,	Hansbrough,	Platt (N. Y.),
Caffery,	Hawley,	Pritchard,
Carter,	Hoar,	Quarles,
Clark (Wyo.),	Kean,	Ross,
Cullom,	Lindsay,	Scott,
Davis,	Lodge,	Sewell,
Deboe,	McBride,	Shoup,
Depew,	McComas,	Simon,
Elkins,	McCumber,	Spooner,
Fairbanks,	McMillan,	Thurston,
Foraker,	Mason,	Wetmore,
Foster,	Nelson,	Wolcott—46.
Frye,		

NAYS.

Bate,	Harris,	Pettus,
Berry,	Heitfeld,	Rawlins,
Butler,	Jones (Ark.),	Stewart,
Chandler,	Jones (Nev.),	Sullivan,
Chilton,	Kenney,	Taliaferro,
Clark (Mont.),	McEnery,	Teller,
Clay,	McLaurin,	Tillman,
Cockrell,	Martin,	Turley,
Culberson,	Money,	Vest—29.
Daniel,	Morgan,	

SUBMITS THE SEIZURE LETTERS.

President Sends to Senate All Correspondence Over Tangle at Delagoa Bay.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—Responding to the Senate's resolution of Jan. 17 the President today sent to the Senate reports from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, showing the steps that have been taken to obtain the restitution of property of American citizens seized by the military authorities of Great Britain in or near Delagoa Bay, south Africa. The report consists entirely of correspondence between the State department and Ambassador Choate and the British government.

The correspondence begins with the report of Consul General Stowe at Cape Town, made on Dec. 6, and relating to the detention of the British ship Maria and the seizure of the British ship Mashona and also the Beatrice, all carrying American flour and other foodstuffs for the Transvaal. These acts were brought to the notice of Ambassador Choate by Secretary Hay on Dec. 21, when the latter was instructed to "bring the matter to the attention of the British government and to inquire as to the circumstances and legality of the seizure."

He added: "If it was illegal you will request prompt action and restitution." Consul Hollis at Lourenzo Marquez was instructed at the same time "to use all proper efforts to protect the property of American shippers."

Mr. Choate's first note, dated Jan. 1, relates to the American flour on the Mashona and he says in this that the vessel was brought into the prize court "on the charge of trading with the enemy."

On Jan. 2 Mr. Choate was instructed by Mr. Hay to the effect that he should "represent the views of this government to be that unless it can be shown that the goods were contraband it does not regard them as subject to capture under the circumstances represented."

On Jan. 4 Mr. Choate reported a conference with Lord Salisbury, who, he said, claimed that the Maria and the Mashona had been seized for violation of the municipal law of Great Britain, the seizure being merely an incidental matter, and that Lord Salisbury knew nothing of the Beatrice.

On the 10th of that month Mr. Choate transmitted particulars concerning the attitude of the British government, saying that Lord Salisbury did not claim that any of the American goods seized were contraband, the position of the British government being that "foodstuffs with a hostile destination can be considered contraband only if they are supplies for the enemy's forces and that it is not sufficient that they are capable of being so used."

Mr. Choate reports in this communication Lord Salisbury's suggestion that the British government settle the matter by taking the flour and paying for it at its price at its destination.

Mr. Choate urged such sale to the British government as the simplest and easiest method of settlement. This question was still pending, however, when the correspondence ceased.

On the 17th Mr. Choate reported that the cargo of the Beatrice had been discharged at East London and that there was no allegation against it, no seizure having been contemplated; that the cargo of the Maria was at Durban, free for its owners to take; that the Mashona was at Cape Town, but that owing to the fact that there were no bills of lading there was much difficulty in dealing with its cargo. Incidentally Mr. Choate states in a dispatch of the 18th relating an interview with Lord Salisbury, that "he claims no blockade or siege of Delagoa Bay, but only the right to seize real contraband of war on the high seas which is destined for the enemy's forces."

On the 20th Mr. Choate reported the conclusions of the British authorities that large quantities of the flour carried by the Beatrice were destined for the South African Republic, making it necessary to land at East London, as it was impossible to discharge this part of the cargo without discharging the remainder, allowing removal of parts of the cargo for local Portuguese consumption.

Secretary Hay took apparent exception to this proceeding, saying it was "in conflict with the assurances that foodstuffs with hostile intention are not contraband of war unless intended as supplies for the enemy's forces, and inadmissible from the view of the United States."

Replying to this point Mr. Choate said that Lord Salisbury had disclaimed the purpose indicated.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

GIVES QUAY A SETBACK.

SENATOR CULLOM CAUSES LONG DELAY ON VOTE.

Immediately on Passage of Finance Bill Illinois Member Was Given the Floor and Moved to Set Other Measures Down for Consideration—Testimony of Montana Justices Does Serious Damage to Clark's Case—Fix Pay of Soldiers in Service.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.

Senator Cullom Gives Quay a Setback.

Matt Quay and his chances received a blow today squarely between the eyes, and, curiously enough, it was administered by no less a person than Senator Cullom of Illinois, who recently announced his intention of voting to seat Quay. As has been previously explained in THE TRIBUNE, a large percentage of the Republican Senators who will vote for Quay whenever the case comes up are by no means averse to having the matter deferred almost indefinitely. They have decided to press one important bill after another for the purpose of keeping Quay on the outside without having to come to a vote.

Therefore, when the financial bill had been disposed of by a preconcerted arrangement among the Republicans Senator Cullom was recognized, and moved to proceed with the consideration of the Hawaiian bill. Thereupon Senator Chandler of the Elections committee, who is favorable to Quay and his manager, attempted to head Cullom off by moving for an executive session.

This is a motion which almost invariably carries, and it is almost traditionary to vote for it when made. The understanding was so well arranged, however, that Chandler's motion got only 2 or 3 votes besides his own, and Senator Cullom was then permitted to secure consideration for the Hawaiian bill, which makes that measure the unfinished business of the Senate every day at the conclusion of the morning hour.

When the Hawaiian bill is disposed of the Porto Rican measure will be ready to take its place, and a series of appropriation bills will be provided to fill up gaps when needed.

The Senate has therefore deliberately postponed the Quay case in spite of the fact that a majority is probably ready to vote for the Pennsylvania boss if it becomes necessary.

Senator and Mrs. Cushman K. Davis gave one of the most popular receptions of the season this evening. Over 500 guests were in attendance. Mrs. Davis received in a gown of white satin woven with threads of pure silver into Easter lily designs. A bertha of Venetian point lace gave softness to the bodice, while a clover leaf and necklace of diamonds completed the costume.

Day's Testimony Damages Case of Senator Clark.

For a week or so the sentiment has been strong that Senator Clark of Montana would not be allowed to keep his seat. There is, of course, great difference of opinion among members of the Senate, but as a whole they are inclined to believe enough of bribery has been substantiated to justify referring the matter back to the Montana Legislature. The friends of the plutocratic Senator threw up their hands today in horror when Judge Hunt of the Montana Supreme Court told without equivocation how an offer of $100,000 had been made to him to defer action in the Wellcome case. But little attempt was made to break the effect of this testimony, and when Senator Clark came into the Senate late in the afternoon to cast his vote he looked about ten years older than he did when he made his first appearance here last December.

Is with President on Porto Rico Tariff Idea.

"I can hardly believe the representatives of the British government opened the official mail of this government," said Representative Babcock of Wisconsin, in discussing the statement of ex-Consul Macrum, in which he says his mail was tampered with.

Provisions in Bill for Army Appropriations.

An important feature of the army appropriation bill, which has just been reported from the Military committee, is that relating to the pay of enlisted men. It is provided that the pay of all officers and enlisted men serving beyond the limits of the United States in the island possessions of and under the control of the United States and in the Territory of Alaska shall be increased 10 per cent for officers and 20 per cent for enlisted men over and above the rates of pay as fixed by law in time of peace. The law heretofore, in time of war, has given enlisted men 20 per cent above their regular pay.

The matter of army transportation has given the army authorities a good deal of trouble. The Quartermasters estimated that during the coming fiscal year nearly $40,000,000 would be required for the transporting of army supplies and the military force, but the committee cut this estimate down to $30,000,000, and of this sum the War department is permitted to use $100,000 in Alaska, to be immediately available for the construction of military roads and bridges in that Territory.

Plans to this end have been drawn up, and additional projects are in course of preparation. General Greely, the Chief Signal Officer of the army, has approved a system of telegraph also in Alaska.

Another feature of the bill which will be appreciated is the authority it gives for admitting to the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers those soldiers who served in the Spanish war or who are serving or may serve in the Philippines.

"An apology is due us from Great Britain," said Representative Boutell of Chicago, "if the British censor at Durban opened the mail of Consul Macrum, but I can hardly believe such action has been taken. No one knows better than Great Britain such action is wrong, and if the censor has tampered with the United States mail I believe Great Britain will voluntarily make amends."

In discussing his position on the question of Porto Rican tariff "Pash" Warner of Clinton said: "I agree with the President's position in standing for free trade with Porto Rico. I have been for the acquisition of this territory so our people would get the benefit of cheaper sugar, coffee, and spice. Porto Rico will never be a manufacturing country and free trade with the islands will furnish a market for our manufactured goods at good prices, while we give them a market for their products.

"Outside of the constitutional question involved, it is only fair and equitable that Porto Rico and this continent should be on the same tariff footing. To deny the inhabitants of the island these rights would be treating them worse than did Spain. They should be treated exactly as the citizens of New Mexico and permitted to enjoy all the rights guaranteed by the constitution or given a separate government.

"Cuba would never vote to cast its fortunes with this country if we are to treat Porto Rico harshly. If we discriminate against our West Indian possessions in the matter of tariff we will furnish Aguinaldo with an argument with which to hold his followers together, and they would never cease fighting against the recognition of sovereignty of this government."

Many postal clerks of Indiana today sent Senator Fairbanks petitions for the passage of the bill readjusting the salaries of first and second class postal clerks. He also presented petitions from the citizens of Indianapolis praying for legislation providing for a fireproof patent office at Washington, and others from the drug men of that city asking for the repeal of the internal revenue law so far as it relates to stamps on proprietary medicines.

Endeavor to Pay for Chicago Accident.

Senator Cullom today introduced a bill for the relief of the Chicagoans who suffered damages by the explosion of an ammunition chest of Battery F, Second Artillery, on the boulevard on July 16, 1894. It appropriates $15,845, being the sum found just by a board of officers convened at Chicago six years ago. Representative Mann introduced a similar bill early this session. Three or four favorable reports have been made upon a measure of this kind in as many Congresses, but the bill has not yet been passed, notwithstanding the War department officials have recommended its favorable consideration.

"I am not familiar with international law," said General Hull of Iowa today, "and if the British government or any of its representatives opened the mail of Consul Macrum they probably knew what they were doing. I understand, however, communications of a government to its representatives are privileged from any interference whatever from any one, and it is risky business to take such liberties. An investigation should be made to determine the fact."

Officers Anxious Over Proposed Reorganization.

Army officers are concerned about the mystery which attaches to the preparation of the army reorganization bill. For three months a draft of the measure has been before the War department, an assistant of Adjutant General Corbin being engaged on the work. No one knows what has been accomplished, and even the chiefs of staff who are most affected have not been consulted in regard to the provisions of the contemplated bill. They were originally invited to submit suggestions, but have been able to learn nothing of the fate of their recommendations, and most of them are not inclined to seek information on the subject.

Inquiry at the Adjutant General's office today developed the fact that the officers were still engaged on the draft of the bill; that it had been subjected to many changes, and was not even now in such condition as to send to the House committee. This will be the measure which will have the support of the administration, but it is by no means certain it will have the approval of the committee. Officers who are adversely affected by the bill will make an effort to secure the opposition of the committee to the objectionable features, and after the bill is reported to the House further antagonism will be encouraged, should it contain provisions which are deemed detrimental to certain officers.

Among the features which are destined to meet with criticism is that which provides for the consolidation of the Inspector General's department and the Adjutant General's department under the title of "General Staff," which is by no means indicated by the mere merging of two staff corps. The organization of a general staff in foreign armies is altogether more pretentious than the consolidation of two departments.

The result of such a union will be to make General Corbin a Major General, and not merely that, but he will, in time—on the retirement of General Miles—become the senior officer of that rank, and, although in staff, will be senior to the Major General commanding, a line officer. It will be an anomalous position, and may lead to much confusion in matters of authority and precedence.

House Porto Rico Bill In for a Struggle.

Today the House Committee on Military Affairs authorized a favorable report upon the bill for the improvement and care of the confederate mound in Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, in which are buried 12 union and 4,039 confederate soldiers, who died at Camp Douglas during the war of the rebellion. Representative Marsh was directed to write the report.

It has been decided to take up the question of a tariff for Porto Rico next Monday. As matters now stand there is no question that a large majority of the House is opposed to the bill adopted by the Ways and Means committee. There are ten or a dozen Republicans who have informally pledged themselves to vote against the bill as matters now stand, and it is believed that the number will increase rather than diminish.

Representative Dalzell and other ultra protectionists on the committee were much stirred up today over the situation and appealed to the President to help them out. He declined to recommend or oppose the protective bill, although he still holds to the opinion that as a matter of common honesty and to relieve their distress the people of the Island of Porto Rico should be given absolute commercial equality with those of the United States.

The President merely announces he will not antagonize the committee, but he declines to recall or modify the pronounced opinion he expressed in his message in December. In spite of this fact, the leaders on the committee are attempting to make a party question out of it and talk of holding a caucus for the purpose of whipping into line the dozen or two members who desire to have free trade with Porto Rico, entirely without regard to the constitutional questions involved.

It will be hard to make a party question of it without directly antagonizing the President, and the Republican majority in the House is so small that unless the party whip is successfully cracked the bill will be beaten.

Lieutenant Whitehead McNeely of the United States navy and Miss Marie Calhoun Butler, daughter of General and Mrs. M. C. Butler of South Carolina, were married today in St. John's Church, in the presence of a large and fashionable audience. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Ernst Paddock. The maid of honor was Miss Caroline Thompson of New York. The ushers were all naval officers, and Lieutenant W. K. Gise, United States navy, was best man.

Protests from the International Cigarmakers' Union of America, Lincoln, Ill., against the cession of public lands to the several States were presented by Senator Cullom today.

BOUTELL SPEAKS FOR THE FLAG.

Illinois Congressman Says Respect of Other Nations Must Precede All Negotiations.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—The House today went into committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill. Mr. Boutell [Ill.] opened with some general remarks about the approaching Presidential contest. He remarked upon the great transformation which had taken place in the Democratic party in three years. Then he said the hall of the House rang with the defiant cry of the Democrats that silver would be the issue again in 1900. But he noticed as that contest approached that we heard less and less of silver. Silver had been killed in 1896. It was buried in 1898, and he did not think a single member of the minority honestly desired it resurrected.

Continuing, Mr. Boutell argued that the one solemn duty of every American citizen at the present stage of the insurrection in the Philippines, was to heartily and loyally support the President. Whoever insulted the flag of the United States must be punished. Whoever would treat with the United States must first respect its flag.

Mr. Boutell proceeded to argue the constitutional rights of the United States to take and hold territory outside of the United States. He was given close attention and received a round of applause when he concluded.

Mr. Grosvenor [O.] denounced the civil service law, basing his remarks upon the statements of Mr. Hemenway yesterday that the departments were full of incompetents, whereas in 1883 the civil service was a model of efficiency.

"The gentleman, I believe, was one of the framers of the St. Louis platform," interrupted Mr. Richardson [Tenn.]. "That platform declared for an extension of the civil service law. How does he reconcile that fact with his present hostility to the law?"

"The gentleman from Ohio," replied Mr. Grosvenor, "sometimes makes a fool of himself, just as the gentleman from Tennessee does."

Continuing, Mr. Grosvenor said the only way to prevent the public service from office set on the lines of the Evans bill of the last Congress. He protested against the payment of millions to uphold a discredited theory.

Blow to Johns Hopkins University.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The State Senate committee has reported unfavorably the bill to appropriate $50,000 a year for two years to the Johns Hopkins University. Two years ago a similar bill was vigorously antagonized by the counties, but the Republicans organized by the pulled it through. Failure to secure the appropriation will be a great blow to the university.

The Best Train for Des Moines
leaves Chicago daily via the Northwestern line at 10 a. m. and arrives Des Moines 7:55 p. m. Ticket offices 193 Clark street and Passenger Station, corner Wells and Kinzie

OFFERS TO BRIBE COURT.

MONTANA SUPREME JUSTICE TESTIFIES IN CLARK CONTEST.

Judge Hunt Declares His Family Physician Made Unmistakable Attempt to Have Him Consider Accepting $100,000 in Wellcome Disbarment Case—His Associate, Justice Piggott, Also Details Peculiar Interview with One of Clark's Managers.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—In the investigation by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections today of the election of W. A. Clark to the Senate from Montana, Justice Hunt, a Republican member of the Montana Supreme Court, testified that his family physician, Dr. Tracey, had made what he (the Justice) regarded as attempts to have him consider a $100,000 bribe to favor Lawyer Wellcome, one of Mr. Clark's attorneys, in the disbarment proceedings against Wellcome.

The witness did not, directly at least, connect Mr. Clark with this bribery proposition, so the latter's counsel, ex-Senator Faulkner, moved to strike the whole testimony from the record, but did not succeed.

Offer Made His Associate.

The witness testified that the same day one of the attempts to bribe him had been made, similar efforts had been put forth to reach Justice Piggott, another of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Montana.

Counsel for Mr. Clark cross-questioned Justice Hunt quite sharply as to why he had not prosecuted the doctor, or made a statement at the time concerning the matter, the reply, in substance, being that witness felt too much humiliated over the proposition, and also believed that Dr. Tracey did not realize the enormity of his offense.

At the night session of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections Justice William T. Piggott, another member of the bench of the Montana Supreme Court, was heard. He was questioned by Senator Chandler. Mr. Piggott's statement covered an interview with Mr. Frank E. Corbett of Butte, who is Mr. Clark's principal Western counsel, which had occurred the same day as Dr. Tracey's first two interviews with Justice Hunt.

He said that he met Mr. Corbett on the street, and the latter told him he had come from Helena in a special train to see him, and requested a private interview. He had taken Mr. Corbett to his rooms at the Capitol.

Justice Piggott's Narrative.

Detailing the conversation, Mr. Piggott said that Mr. Corbett apparently was much excited; his lips were trembling and his manner was nervous. "Sitting opposite me," said the witness, "he said he didn't want me to get angry at what he was about to tell me. He then told me of the receipt of a telephonic message from Mr. Neill, which had been as follows: 'We can do business with the Supreme Court.' He said he had spent two or three hours with Mr. Neill and that the latter had said to him: 'We can get the Supreme Court. They will come high, and the scheme will have to be capitalized for about five millions.' I replied," continued the witness, "'You can rest assured that if Neill approaches me in the way you suggest you will never know it, nor will the fact become public, for I consider such an attack upon a man's official integrity more serious than an attack upon his life, and I believe that a man should be killed by the man to whom he had made the proposition.'"

Justice Piggott said that after this interview Mr. Corbett left him, saying he had to hurry to the train, but that more than half an hour afterwards he had seen Corbett and two other men leaving for the train.

On cross-examination Senator Faulkner insisted upon knowing whether Justice Pigott had formed any doubts as to Mr. Corbett's motives, and, if so, why. To this he replied:

"I had no doubt until Justice Hunt told me what had happened between him and Dr. Tracey on the same day. I put this and that together and then concluded that Mr. Corbett and Dr. Tracey had conspired together to make an assault upon the Supreme Court with their $100,000; that they had made their attack upon Justice Hunt and had failed, and that Mr. Corbett, knowing Justice Hunt would tell me of this, had come to prepare me against receiving his version of the interview."

SUGGESTS SUBSIDY CHANGES.

Senate Committee on Commerce Considers Amendments to the Shipping Bill.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—The shipping bill was considered at some length by the Senate Committee on Commerce at its meeting here today, and a number of amendments suggested by the subcommittee were agreed to.

Among them were the following:

Providing for the registration of foreign built vessels one-half of the stock of which is owned by American citizens; limiting the amount of subsidy which shall be paid to twenty and twenty-one knot vessels to $2,000,000 per year; increasing the compensation to be paid to eleven, twelve, and thirteen knot vessels; shutting out from the benefits of the bill vessels which do both a coastwise and foreign carrying trade.

BISHOPS' SALARIES ARE NAMED.

Methodist Book Committee Considers Question of Compensation—John Farson Gives a Dinner.

The Book committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church listened to reports and discussed salaries of Bishops, business agents, book agents, and editors at yesterday's sessions in the assembly-room of the Book Concern's new building at 57 Washington street.

Two reports were made on the question of editors' salaries, both of which favored a reduction. In the case of editors receiving $4,500 a year the majority report called for a reduction of $300, while the minority report favored a cut to $4,000. After a prolonged discussion the matter went over for future consideration. The salaries of Bishops and publishing agents were fixed the same as last year, as follows:

Effective Bishops—$4,700.
Missionary Bishops—$4,500.
New York publishing agents—$5,000.
Western publishing agents—$4,750.

The salaries of superannuated Bishops were fixed as follows:

Bishop Taylor—$2,500, no change.
Bishop Foster—Reduced from $3,000 to $3,000.
Bishop Bowman—Reduced from $3,000 to $2,500.

The special committee on the rental of office rooms in the business buildings of the church reported in favor of renting rooms to benevolent associations at two-thirds the regular charges.

John Farson, President of the Methodist Social union, gave a dinner last night at the Union League club to the Book committee and editors of church papers. His guests were as follows:

Bishop S. M. Merrill.	Rev. Arthur Edwards.
Rev. Stephen O. Benton,	Rev. C. W. Smith.
Rev. Henry Spellmeyer,	Rev. J. W. C. Sawyer.
Rev. Carlton A. Wilbor	Rev. C. C. Lasby.
Rev. David S. Hammond,	Rev. H. C. Jennings.
Rev. William F. Whitlock,	Rev. J. B. Hammond.
Rev. Joshua E. Wilson,	Rev. C. Rasmus.
Rev. Samuel W. Trousdale,	Rev. J. P. Brushingham.
Rev. Daniel L. Rader,	Rev. A. M. White,
Rev. Horace Reed,	Henry A. Salzer.
Rev. Harry Kwan,	Ezra B. Tuttle.
Rev. George M. Booth,	John C. Andrus.
Rev. W. V. Kelley,	Thomas J. Preston.
Rev. J. W. Sheets,	Richard Dymond.
Rev. R. J. Young,	Robert D. Miller.
Rev. J. C. Cooke,	James N. Gamble.
Rev. J. C. Berry,	R. S. Copeland.
Rev. J. Golden,	D. D. Thompson.
Rev. F. L. Nagler,	John Barton Payne.
Rev. J. Hurlbut,	R. R. Hobbs.
Rev. Wilbur P. Thirkield,	H. H. C. Miller.
Rev. Homer Eaton,	L. D. Condee.
Rev. George P. Mains,	Judge O. H. Horton,
Rev. Lewis Curts,	Arthur Dixon.
Rev. J. M. Buckley,	C. S. Deneen.
Rev. D. H. Moore,	George O. Robinson,
	Oscar F. Miller.

Alleged Safe Blower Arrested.

John McConlise, alias Merry, was arrested yesterday and

The Tribune.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1900.

The Dewey Arch.

THE TRIBUNE was in error when it said that the sum required for the construction of the Dewey Arch in New York was $500,000 and the subscription to date $200,000. The real sum required is $1,000,000 and the subscription is exactly $164,827. This makes the situation still more hopeless and hangs the arch still higher up in the air, speaking as in metaphor. This necessitates shoving the completion of the subscription ahead to some year in the twenty-first century instead of the twentieth. It is to be regretted that the Admiral will not live to see his arch, but it may be a comfort to him to reflect that long after he is dead and gone the subscription list will still be open.

A Lost Gentleman.

What has become of that amiable representative of his sex who, by a strange irony of fate, used to be known as the "lady's man"? He was a decorative feature of society and stood as a sort of compromise between a feminine confident and a masculine adorer. He had a fine taste in fancy work, could always be found at a lady's café, and had a kindred fondness for vanilla soda water. His knowledge of woman's dress was not limited to the depressing generalities with which the ordinary man is wont to describe feminine attire, and he knew real valenciennes from the plain patent variety. He was not the kind of man to have won a tear even from a melting "Alice," but he seems to have joined that lachrymose lady in the exile to which her enemies have consigned her.

Scarcity of Servant Girls in England.

Not only has the war in south Africa plunged a good part of Great Britain into mourning, but in many indirect and unexpected ways it has upset normal conditions of life, particularly in the large cities. For instance, as one result of the war there is almost a famine of servant girls in London. This scarcity is explained by the fact that the calling out of the volunteers has taken hundreds of young men out of the shops, leaving their places to be filled by young women, who are glad to give up domestic service, even when they lose financially by the change. Already the demand for women for work in shops has become a serious question for the housekeepers of the metropolis, and there is reason to think that it will become even more pressing before the Union Jack is hoisted over Pretoria.

Paying Dearly for Good Taste.

Those melancholy ex-theater-goers who from the enforced seclusion of their own firesides have been hurling invectives at the "deteriorated drama," degenerate audiences, and those old-time favorites who have permitted themselves to go to the dramatic dogs will now have an opportunity of basking in the rays of several histrionic suns. To have three such attractions as Irving and Terry, the Kendals, and Mrs. Fiske before us within a short time is like coming from a famine to a feast. And one must pay for the feast. Of course the distance between Robespierre and the rag-time variety is great, perhaps even greater than the difference between 30 cents and $3. But it is a pity that the love of the "legitimate" should be so expensive a passion and that worshipers of high art should have to pay so dearly for their cultivated tastes.

THE HUNGER OF TAMMANY.

One of the most notable and certainly the most picturesque social function of the current season in New York was the dinner given on Wednesday evening to the braves of Tammany Hall.

As New York is, by its own admission, the social center of the United States, and as the Tammany chieftains are, beyond question, fair representatives of the ruling class in New York, the rest of the country will do well to give some study to the details of the dinner, to the end that its more modest functions may not be marred by breaches of etiquette, as laid down by the social leaders of Manhattan.

In the first place, the Tammany Indians gave a striking illustration of the fact that it is no longer the proper thing in good society to affect a dainty appetite. Many a hostess has suffered agonies because her guests at dinner only picked daintily at her most tempting viands. But now that New York has shown that this affectation is no longer in good form, we shall expect no further trouble in this direction.

A herd of 130 grass-fed steers from the Chicago Stock-Yards and a hundred barrels of beer from Milwaukee had been provided as appetizers for the Tammany banqueters. These provisions were all in process of preparation when the guests sat down to dinner. But Tammany, which knows the value of individual effort, declined to wait for them to be served. Like one man the 3,000 braves rose from their seats and stormed the kopjes behind which the steers and the barrels were intrenched. In a few minutes they all sat down again, each man with a rare tenderloin in one hand and a growler of beer in the other. In this way they illustrated the delightful informality which is becoming such a feature of modern social functions.

As a second course in the evening's enjoyment, Miss Lillian Russell and other comic opera singers had been secured, but the plump Miss Russell, noticing the fate of the beefsteaks, declined to sing, and only appeared for a moment as she rushed across the stage on her way to the street.

Another vexed question, which has bothered many generations of social arbiters, and which is finally settled by the Tammany banqueters, is "What shall be done with the bones?" For the benefit of inquirers in the rural districts, who are anxious to conform to social customs in Gotham, it may be stated that all bones should be thrown on the floor. Even in the most playful and delicate spirit it appears to be no longer the proper thing to throw osseous fragments at the toastmaster.

MR. HAY AND CONSUL MACRUM.

The rupture between Secretary Hay and ex-Consul Macrum may be due to the fact that they have been looking at the subject concerning which they are at odds from different points of view.

The Secretary may have made the mistake of trusting too much to British sources of information, and may have believed erroneously that Mr. Macrum was eager to desert his post through cowardice or for some unexplained and unsatisfactory reason—never really understanding why he was so anxious to get away until he was on his way home. There are a good many people in this country who do not now, in spite of Macrum's elaborate statement, understand or excuse his precipitate desertion of his post of duty or his journey of 11,000 miles for the purpose of pouring his griefs and "secrets" into the ear of the Secretary of State. Especially do they not understand it in view of the fact that Macrum had been sternly admonished a number of times by his superior officers to remain where he was.

Macrum may have depended too much on Boer sources of information, and thus have looked on the other side of the shield. He avows quite frankly that he sympathized strongly with the Boers. He may have believed at first that he was coming home on leave of absence, learning later, to his surprise and mortification, that the government had no further need of his services, and that he was regarded as having deserted his post in the hour of danger.

It is not safe to impute improper motives to the State department, or to assume that it has been acting in bad faith, or is disposed to be too friendly to British interests. The presumption should be the other way. Even if the department did rely too much on British sources of information, which will probably not prove to be the case, that could be considered only a mistake of judgment—not evidence of a disposition to be otherwise than fair to both sides. The department could not have known that Mr. Macrum's mail had been mutilated and that he was unable to communicate promptly and fully with his home government. As for Mr. Hay himself, his patriotism and devotion to the best interests of his country, as he understands them, cannot be disputed successfully. Besides, his capacity to judge intelligently all questions that have been presented to him in the Macrum case cannot be denied. If he had all the facts before him his decision would be sound and wise; if he did not have them, he is not deserving of public censure.

But that is of the past. The question now relates to the future. It devolves upon the State department to vindicate itself by first ascertaining and publishing the facts in regard to Macrum's statement. If it is sustained as to its main allegations, the department may then ask for an explanation from the British government of those acts of interference with his official correspondence of which Mr. Macrum complains. It will not do to assume that all of Mr. Macrum's statements on this point are true, but if they are true some explanations and expressions of regret will be in order.

The rights and privileges of a Consul are not so great as those of an Ambassador or Minister. But Mr. Macrum was in an exceptional position. He was discharging higher than consular functions. He was the sole diplomatic representative of the United States in the South African Republic. He was also the sole representative of British interests there—made such at the request of the British government. Therefore, if the truth of Macrum's statements is established, the British government should be called on for an explanation. It should be given the chance, if it has the disposition, to disavow the acts of its representatives and to express regret that they were committed.

It is unfortunate, from one point of view, that Secretary Hay, in the exercise of his best judgment, and in perfect good faith, as we believe, saw fit to send his son to Pretoria to succeed Macrum. It is manifest that the post of Consul there is more than a mere consulship. He who fills it may have to perform highly important diplomatic functions. The Secretary may be in possession of information as to the diplomatic ability of his son which the public does not have. The Secretary may be confident that his judgment will be vindicated by the results accomplished by the son. It is to be hoped he will not be mistaken.

If young Mr. Hay does not meet the high expectations of the public it will be unfortunate; if he does, he will be deserving of much praise. There will be a disposition in some quarters to find fault with him and deny him proper credit whether he does well or ill—simply on account of his family relations to the Secretary of State. It is not fair to presume in advance that he will not do all that is required of him, and do it well. The presumption should be in his favor, until it has been demonstrated in some way that he is not fit to have and to hold the place.

THEODORE THOMAS' GIFT TO CHICAGO.

It is evidently a time of giving, and benefaction is having a boom here in Chicago as well as in other cities. Following closely upon the announcement of the splendid donation of engravings, etchings, paintings, and curios made to the Art Institute by Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Nickerson, and the declaration by Dr. D. K. Pearsons that, having already given during the last ten years $2,500,000 to young and struggling educational institutions throughout the country, he proposes shortly to give the rest of his fortune, amounting to $1,500,000, for a similar purpose, comes the authoritative announcement from Mr. Theodore Thomas that when he relinquishes the baton which he has wielded so many years he will give his entire musical library to the Newberry Library in this city.

The trustees of the Newberry Library may well congratulate themselves in anticipation upon the acquisition of the richest and most important private library in the United States, if not in the world. The musical department of the Newberry Library is already the largest and best equipped of any in this country, and it contains some items which cannot be found in any other library in the world. Its catalogue of scores, theoretical works, cyclopedias, lexicons, histories, periodicals, biographies, and general musical literature is more complete even than that of Harvard College, though the latter has been accumulating references and original sources through a long series of years. It also contains many works of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which are now unique, such, for instance, as the first edition of Peri's opera, "Euridice," the first opera ever performed in public, upon the occasion of the marriage of Henry IV. of France and Marie de Medici. Mr. Thomas' gift will still further enrich this splendid collection and add to its value as reference for students by the great number of scores and manuscripts which he has accumulated during nearly half a century's service as conductor, by a miscellaneous collection of musical literature, and by a complete set of the programs of his concerts, making several volumes. The latter will prove invaluable to the future historian of music, as they illustrate the growth of musical taste in this country during the last half century, and the true outcome of the great educational work in which Mr. Thomas has been engaged.

The money value of this library, though it is large, is not to be taken into account compared with its educational value, for if such a library were scattered it is doubtful whether money could get it together again. Its presentation—and may the time for the giving be long deferred—is not only an act of generosity on Mr. Thomas' part but an indication of the admiration he has for Chicago—an admiration which he had more than once expressed even before he made it his home and assumed the permanent leadership of the orchestra of which the city is so proud. He may rest assured the admiration is reciprocal. Now, what liberal-minded, enterprising citizen will come forward and place this orchestra upon a permanent basis as Mr. Higginson did for the Boston Symphony Orchestra? Our schools, colleges, Art Institute, libraries, and museums have been greatly enriched during the last few years. Is there no one who will generously endow that other great educational institution, the Chicago Orchestra?

DENSE SILENCE ABOUT THAT TREATY.

Nothing can be more interesting to students of American journalism than the eloquent and profound silence of the New York Tribune with reference to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Since the day after it was laid before the Senate, when that paper had one editorial approving of it, that influential organ of public opinion, representing the Republican party in the East as perhaps no other journal does, has had nothing whatever to say on the subject.

In view of the fact that Secretary Hay at one time acted as editor of the New York Tribune, in the absence of Mr. Reid himself, and of the further fact that the relations between the Secretary of State and the editor of the Tribune have, so far as anybody is at present advised, continued to be cordial, nothing having occurred which the public knows of calculated to disturb or interrupt their personal friendliness, the failure of the Tribune to stand by the treaty is one of the significant signs of the times.

It may be that deductions drawn from this editorial silence are premature, and that the Tribune may break that silence any day and have something to say in behalf of the treaty. But for ten days now it has taken interest in almost everything on this planet except the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Its utterances in regard to everything else have been characterized by its usual sagacity and sound common sense. It cannot be that that interesting treaty has entirely escaped the observation of the chief editor of the New York Tribune, for his vision is remarkably clear and far-reaching. It is possibly fair to presume that he has been keeping up a powerful thinking on the subject during the last ten days, but has not yet seen fit to take his readers into his confidence as to the conclusions he has arrived at regarding this important treaty.

INFATUATED SUBSIDY CHAMPION.

The Commissioner of Navigation claims it is an exaggeration to say that the International Navigation company will get subsidies to the amount of $2,700,000 if the Hanna-Payne bill passes. He says the company will get only $2,151,986 on the vessels it now owns or is building. He seeks to institute a comparison by pointing out the fact that the tonnage of this American company is practically the same as that of the great British company, the Peninsular and Oriental, which receives an annual subsidy of $1,600,000. The American line is to receive "only"—deliciously humorous is the use of that word—one-quarter more.

The difference of half a million dollars between the estimates of those who favor ship subsidies and those who are against them would probably disappear if the bill were to pass. The International Navigation company would put on enough extra vessels to entitle it to receive the larger sum. But this difference of half a million more or less is a minor matter. The real point in which the statement of Commissioner Chamberlain is at fault lies in the fact that the International Navigation company is simply a transatlantic line—traveling the old "ocean lanes," where facilities for commerce already exists in superabundance—while the British company to which he compares it does a worldwide business.

The American line is practically an extension of the Pennsylvania railroad running from New York and Philadelphia to Southampton, Liverpool, and Antwerp. All its vessels traverse the common highway of all ships across "the millpond," whereas the P. and O. runs through unfrequented seas to the other side of the world, and carries the mails to remote and otherwise inaccessible ports. The British company carries mails, passengers, and freight to Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Egypt, Aden, Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. There can be no valid comparison between such a service and the limited transatlantic service for which the American people are asked to pay an annual gratuity of two or three millions.

The President of the International Navigation company, Mr. Griscom, is not only a director of the Pennsylvania road, but is, or until recently was, a member of its Executive committee. The "American line," so-called, is practically a dependency of that railroad enterprise. Why should the Pennsylvania company be given two or three millions a year to assist it in carrying freight across the Atlantic? As well subsidize the Pennsylvania railroad on land as at sea.

The moment the limit of vessel speed in the bill is lowered the tank steamers of the Standard Oil company may be included in the subsidy benefits. There is a large fleet of these. They are seen everywhere on the voyage across the Atlantic. Why should we pay subsidies to the Standard Oil company, which is already making $80,000,000 a year, in order that it may be able to transport its oil with less expense to itself?

Letting down the speed limit would also let in many other concerns besides the Standard Oil company. It would give subsidies to the persons who are carrying dressed beef, live stock, Carnegie steel rails, locomotives, and other products across "the millpond" of the Atlantic. To do this is not to develop worldwide commerce. It is simply paying big gratuities to the Pennsylvania railroad, to the Carnegie Steel company, and to the Standard Oil company—heaping new benefits on lines already in operation, most of which are now in receipt of enormous profits. They have no need whatever of subsidies.

This is the proposition which it is sought to defend on the ground that Great Britain pays so much annually in ship subsidies. The conditions are different, the services rendered are different, and the results would be different. The comparison is disingenuous and misleading.

"WINTER BLOOMERS."

The flowers that bloom in the spring no longer enjoy a monopoly of attention from nature lovers, and florists have come to recognize the necessity of "winter bloomers" and of getting out catalogues of the same. The esthetic housewife of today does not fill her windows with gaunt geraniums and feeble fuchsias, but has supplanted these with brilliant azaleas, primroses, and Persian violets. Besides these there is the popular Chinese lily, which not only is exempt from the irksomeness of tolling and spinning but is free from another limitation of its own kind, that of growing out of dirt. The rubber plant and palm have long been family fixtures, but they often resemble the candle in the old riddle, the longer they stand the shorter they grow, or else they remain stationary, one leaf falling off as fast as another arrives.

It has come to be recognized among plant lovers that, while some people seem to enjoy a kind of occult sympathy with plants and can always make them "do well," others act as a sort of blight upon them and leaves fall away in their presence. Of course the florists do not recognize this influence, but it may be said that there is no piece of literature so deceptive, so calculated to lead one astray, as a floral catalogue. When one looks at the picture of the blossom as it ought to be and at the reality as it is one can say with Wordsworth: "The meanest flower that blows can give thoughts that lie too deep for tears."

But even the failures are encouraging signs of a "return to nature" and of a love of the true and the beautiful, and the meanest sprig of a green thing is better than no green thing at all.

PUTTING THE CANAL ON ICE.

A Washington dispatch printed in the New York Evening Post says that "the "Hay-Pauncefote treaty has already had "a remarkable influence upon Congress in "cooling the ardor of the advocates of the "immediate construction of the Nicaraguan "Canal." It says also that, "if ratified, the "treaty will remove from the canal pros-"pect all that militant jingoism which has "formerly surrounded it."

The correspondent of the Evening Post, which favors the ratification of the treaty—and is in no hurry about the canal, but rather opposed to it—has diagnosed the situation correctly. In and out of Congress there is less enthusiasm regarding the canal project.

The treaty destroys the sentimental argument for the canal—that it is a military and naval necessity—which has been most effective in the middle West and throughout the Mississippi Valley. Trade considerations have not appealed to the residents of that vast region so powerfully as the military and naval argument has. How many times has the trip of the Oregon been lugged in to justify the construction of the canal?

Secretary Wilson says that when at Tacoma recently he saw a vessel being loaded with Milwaukee beer, Chicago canned beef, Kentucky tobacco, Alabama steel, and North Carolina cotton. When he reflected that all those goods had been sent to Tacoma by rail he concluded there should be a ditch dug across the isthmus. But in how many cases would the producers of those goods use the Nicaraguan Canal? It is evident that an Atlantic coast manufacturer of bulky products destined for China, which did not call for quick delivery, could save money by sending them through the canal. But it will cost almost every Chicago or Milwaukee manufacturer less to send his goods by rail to Tacoma, there to be loaded on a steamer, than it will cost to send his goods by rail to some point on the gulf or Atlantic seaboard, there to be put on a steamer to go via the canal to Tacoma, to be transferred to a Great Northern steamer at that point. Freight rates from Chicago to Tacoma are high. But, on the other hand, if railroad rates to New Orleans, say, the ocean freights for the 1,500-mile voyage to the canal, the canal tolls, the ocean freights from its western terminus to Tacoma, far up the coast, and the charges for the double loading and unloading of freight and the interest on the shipment while in transit are added together they will make an imposing total. Take into consideration the length of time the canal route will require, and it will be found cheaper in most cases to ship west from Mississippi Valley points by rail.

The transcontinental roads, in which Chicagoans are more or less interested—and it is mere demagogism to pretend they are not—the Santa Fé, Union Pacific, Burlington, Northwestern, Rock Island, St. Paul, etc.—claim that they can in most instances carry the products of the middle West to the Pacific coast and bring the Oriental products back here more cheaply than they can be carried by way of the Nicaraguan Canal. The American producers who will be most largely benefited are those directly on or near the Atlantic or gulf coast and some of those on the Pacific seaboard. Implicit reliance cannot be placed on statements of interested parties, but it is certain that the commercial advantages to the Mississippi Valley of the Nicaraguan Canal simply as a competing line cannot be so great as to justify an expenditure of $140,000,000, or that part of it which the Mississippi Valley will be called upon to pay.

The railroad managers who have shown themselves able to do work more cheaply than the Erie Canal or the Mississippi River, say that if the people of the middle West spend money for a Nicaraguan canal, expecting to get cheaper freight rates, they will find they have bought a gold brick. Perhaps that is so! Perhaps not.

Military necessity has been the effective canal argument in the West. Destroy that argument by neutralizing the canal, and little more will be heard in this part of the country about the long voyage of the Oregon and about government appropriations, running up into the hundred millions, to build the canal. Its construction will be left to private enterprise and private capital. Or that project will be postponed indefinitely, and the Frenchmen, with some European and possibly some American assistance, will be encouraged to go ahead with their Panama Canal, which will be as open to American merchant vessels as it will be to those of other nations.

PRAIRIE DOG meat is now said to be "white, tender, and delicate," with a "rich, toothsome flavor" superior to that of spring chicken or quail. There has always been a theory that the prairie dog must have been created for some useful purpose, but the information as to its food qualities comes late.

IT is all wrong to pronounce the name of the illustrious Alderman from the First Ward as if it were spelled Coffin. The Alderman himself gives the "gh" in "Coughlin" a guttural sound which is a kind of compromise between a "k" and a "g" hard, modified to some extent—perhaps for political purposes—by a suggestion of the German "ch." This may be rather hard to get, but it is important.

THE anti-trust conference adjourned without taking any action concerning the South Town salaries.

MISS ANTHONY said to Mrs. Catt: "Pray, Mrs. Catt, remove your hat." Said Mrs. Catt to Susan B.: "I won't. The hat belongs to me!"

SENATOR GORMAN concedes the certainty of Colonel Bryan's renomination, but somebody else will please move to make it unanimous.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Some Difference.

"A trifle overdone, you say, sir?" asked the attentive waiter.

"That isn't exactly what I said," replied Rivers, looking at the spring chicken in the center of his plate. "I said it was a trifle, overdone."

Side Lights on History.

Like a raging lion Samson charged upon the foe, and ere he had made an end of the slaughter a thousand dead Philistines lay heaped on the gory field.

"What is it, my dear?" he asked of the maiden who came to his tent a few hours later to ask a favor.

"Is it true, O, mighty Samson," she said, "that you slew all those wicked men with the jawbone of an ass?"

"It is."

"Then I fain would beg, illustrious warrior, for that jawbone."

"Why askest thou that?"

"Because," she rejoined, her artistic soul shining through her eyes, "I want to trim it with ribbons and hang it on the wall in our front parlor. Methinks, with the hard usage it hath undergone, it must look already like a veritable antique."

Even thus early did the craze for bizarre decoration begin faintly to manifest itself.

Versatility.

Athletic Applicant—"Do you need a strong man?"

Manager (of dime museum)—"No, I have one. But I'd give $75 a week for a good living skeleton."

Athletic Applicant—"All right. I can train down to it in a month."

Her Dear Friends.

Maud—"Did you hear about Fan Billiwink going to one of these face artists who advertise to make people beautiful?"

Irene—"No. What did she do that for? She knows how to groom herself. Her features and complexion are perfect."

Maud—"I know it. She wanted the satisfaction of hearing the face artist tell her so."

To Another Market.

"So the story goes," soliloquized the struggling author, mailing the thrice rejected manuscript to a fourth publisher.

Just About the Desired Quantity.

"I don't know what I want," said the dyspeptic guest, looking at the bill of fare. "I can't eat more than about two bites, anyway."

"You might try a couple of our mutton chops, sir," suggested the dignified waiter, unbending slightly.

Family Pride in the Higher Circles.

The mother polar bear,
In her den all snugly curled,
Looked at her sleeping cub and smiled.
"This," she said, "is the first white child
Born in this part of the world."

Perfectly Satisfactory.

"Is your furnace giving you any trouble this winter?"

"Not a bit. We fill it up with coal in the morning, open all the registers, build a good fire in the kitchen stove, use the grate in the parlor, light the oil heating stove in the sitting-room, and everything is warm and comfortable all over the house."

PERSONALS.

A granddaughter of Jenny Lind, Miss Maude, will make her début in London next month.

The King of Spain has discarded his pony, Puce, for a fine chestnut horse, now that he has entered his thirteenth year.

Captains Congreve and Reed, Lieutenant Roberts and Corporal Nurse, will be the first to receive the Victorian Cross for gallant service in the south African war.

English students in Berlin honored Professor Rudolph Genee with a testimonial on his seventy-fifth birthday recently, because he had done more than any other German to popularize Shakspeare in that country.

Captain Close and Captain Jackson of the British Royal Engineers have been sent to south Africa to make as complete a survey of the country as possible, as the present maps have been found defective.

The London Leader says it is a mistake to think of General Joubert as a rude, unlettered soldier. Whose strategy is merely instinctive, as he has made a study of nearly everything worth reading on the theory of war.

Sir Ford North, retired from the judicial bench of England on a pension of £3,500 a year, states that he will devote his remaining days to the pursuit of beetles, moths, and butterflies, as entymology has always been his hobby.

Friends of Lord March are trying to dissuade him from going to the south African war, because it will mean that all the direct heirs to the Dukedom of Richmond will be at the front, with the exception of Lord Settrington's infant son, who was born last year.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

The latest proposed French battleship of 12,416 tons will cost $5,585,000.

Japan will soon receive from Clydebank one of the largest battleships afloat.

The Nymphe, the new fourth-class German cruiser, has a speed of 21.5 knots an hour.

The Institute of Naval Architects started in Japan two years ago now has 250 members.

Thirty-five warships, not including torpedo boat destroyers, were built in Great Britain last year.

French statistics are said to prove that 211 French officers threw up their commissions to join the Boers.

French army officers report that trials of aluminium cooking utensils have shown them superior to tin.

Sixty-four wounds were found on the body of a dead artilleryman of Colonel Long's battery captured at the battle of Tugela River.

John Percival Smith is the smallest man in the United States army. He is stationed at Columbus, O., is 5 feet in height, and weighs 108 pounds.

Lord Roberts has ordered officers in charge of columns and detached commands to do all in their power by conciliatory treatment to secure cooperation from the people in south Africa in all matters affecting the troops' interests.

A French military journal calls attention to the fact that, owing to the intensity of the electric light used on board men-of-war, the men are frequently affected with eye complaints, which in some cases have led to total blindness.

Grand Army men at Rochester, N. Y., have protested against a ruling of the Corporation Counsel of that city, to the effect that the Civil Service board may place an age limit on veterans who make application to take civil service examinations.

The pay of South African Light Horse is $1.25 a day for troopers and up to $3 a day for sergeants, with rations. Men who bring their own horse and equipment receive $1.75 a day. The pay of officers is $4 for Lieutenants, $5 for Captains, and $6.25 for Majors.

POIGNANT PARAGRAPHS.

Sometimes the dentist's bill seems like piling on the agony.—Detroit Journal.

It is strange how much yelling issues from the office where painless dentistry is in operation.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Yes," said the dentist's wife, "my husband is as irritable as a cross baby, but there's some excuse for him; he's teething."—Detroit Journal.

Mother (to little Freda, who has been taken to the dentist's to have a tooth pulled)—"Freda, if you cry I'll never take you to a dentist's again."—Philadelphia Press.

Nelly—"I don't see how getting one's feet wet causes toothache." Jack—"You don't? If you had ever had a tooth pulled you would know that the roots run down to your toes."—Answers.

First Boy—"Your father must be an awful mean man. Him a shoemaker, and makin' you wear them old boots!" Second Boy—"He's nothin' to what your father is. Him a dentist, and your baby only got one tooth!"—Irish Independent.

"Confound it," said the patient, "you have pulled a sound tooth and left the one that ached." "Never mind, madam," said the dentist, "there will be no extra charge under the circumstances, although a sound tooth is harder to pull."—Boston Transcript.

"I shall have to crown that tooth," said the dentist, indicating the particular molar. "Yes," assented the victim. "It's a-king rather more than any of the others." "Whegupon the dentist mentally decided to make the bill about $2.50 higher.—Ohio State Journal.

Resentment.

"I am afraid some of my constituents don't think as much of me as I'd like to have them," said the Congressman.

"I'm afraid they don't."

"Do they say anything?"

"No. I wish they would. Then may be we could have them locked up on a charge of profanity."—Washington Star.

In the Category of Poetry.

"Seeing I am associated with the muses," said the office cat, as it tumbled into the editor's waste basket, "I thought I would drop into poetry."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

ROMANTIC CAREER OF PRESIDENT OF CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY.—Twenty years ago Charles M. Schwab went to work in the Carnegie iron works at Pittsburg as a stake driver at a salary of $1 a day. Now he is President of the Carnegie Steel company (limited) and draws a salary larger than that of the President of the United States. And he is only 37 years old. As the executive head of the great Carnegie interests Mr. Schwab is just now prominent in the public eye. He was born in Pennsylvania, and had only a common school education. At 15 years of age he went to work, and he does not believe in a college education for a businessman. For a year or two he drove a mail wagon and clerked in a grocery store. In his seventeenth year he got a job with the Carnegie company. His first work was to drive stakes for the foundation of a new building. His rise was so rapid as to be phenomenal. He became chief engineer in 1887, general manager a little later, and in 1896 a partner in the company.

Charles M. Schwab.

Years ago he was offered a salary of more than $50,000 a year to go to England and take charge of some English iron and steel works. This offer he declined at once.

Mr. Schwab's objection to college men in business is based on his opinion that they are not practical; that they are too fond of society; that they try to combine work and pleasure, being unable to give themselves up to that complete absorption in business which is necessary to the greatest success. As proof that Mr. Schwab carries his belief into practice, it is stated that among the forty or more heads of departments under his control only three have received a technical or liberal education.

WEALTHIEST MEMBER OF THE SACRED COLLEGE TO BE PROMOTED.—Cardinal Cassetta, who, it is expected, will be made Vicar General in the stead of the late Cardinal Jacobini, is easily the richest member of the Sacred College. He was born in Rome in 1841, his father being a poor carpenter. The elder Cassetta, however, became a contractor and gradually amassed great wealth. Long before his son reached manhood he was counted one of the richest men in Rome. At his death he left all his great fortune to the present Cardinal, who was then a priest. Before his elevation to the Sacred College in 1899 Cardinal Cassetta was Almoner and Treasurer to the Holy Father. In 1895 he was nominated Vice Regent of Rome. Cardinal Cassetta is said to be popular with the people of the Eternal City because of his democratic origin and manners.

Cardinal Cassetta.

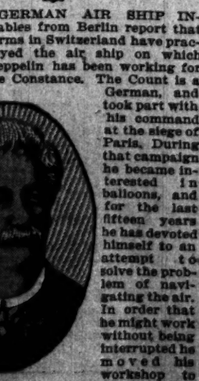
FRENCHMAN OUTDOES YANKEES.—The inventors of the State of wooden nutmegs must look to their laurels. From Paris comes a description of a wonderful French invention, which, in the variety of uses to which it is adapted and the number of people to whom it will be useful, puts all recent examples of Yankee ingenuity to the blush. The French wonder is called "l'agrafe-bouton." It consists of a little metal button, fitted with a metal clip, and there is hardly a member of the human family who cannot use it to advantage, if the prospectus of the inventor may be believed. For babies it takes the place of a safety pin; for young men it acts as a cravat fastener; for bicyclists it serves to hold up the trousers. It will fasten a napkin under the chin of a sedate head of the family; it will hold his wife's skirts out of the mud; no bachelor with "l'agrafe-bouton" in his pocket need tremble as he thinks of the delusive trousers button. At the theater it may be used to hold a hat or program, and in the office it will make a good letter clip. In fact, if the enthusiastic Frenchman is to be taken at his word, every man, woman, and child who does not possess "l'agrafe-bouton" is missing one of the greatest joys and solaces of life.

Wonderful French Catch-Button.

"SAMMY" OFF TO THE WARS.—Sir Samuel Scott, who is on his way to south Africa as a volunteer, is one of the richest and most fortunate young men in all England. The owner of 60,000 acres of land, he is said to be exceedingly unpopular among his tenantry, not because he is a hard landlord, but because he appears to lack most of the qualities which appeal to the average Englishman. The holder of a seat in Parliament, he has never, so far as the records show, opened his mouth in the House of Commons. Married three years ago to the young and beautiful daughter of Earl Cadogan, the Viceroy of Ireland, his wife eloped a year ago with a fellow-officer of her husband, Burnaby by name. It developed afterwards that Lady Scott was not responsible for her actions at the time, and Sir Samuel chivalrously consented to take her back to his ancestral castle. In addition to his landed estates, the young nobleman is the head of one of the largest banks in London.

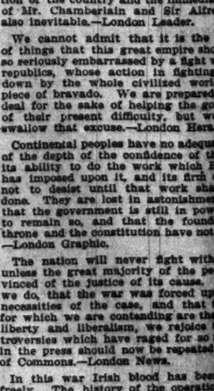
Sir Samuel Scott.

FAMOUS GERMAN AIR SHIP INVENTOR.—Cables from Berlin report that the severe storms in Switzerland have practically destroyed the air ship on which Count von Zeppelin has been working for years at Lake Constance. The Count is a German, and took part with his command at the siege of Paris. During that campaign he became interested in balloons, and for the last fifteen years he has devoted himself to an attempt to solve the problem of navigating the air. In order that he might work without being interrupted he moved his workshop to Lake Constance, going so far as to erect a building on a flatboat, moored some distance from the shore. He has spent several hundred thousand dollars in experimenting, and was thought to have fair prospects of ultimate success. His airship consisted of a cylinder of oiled silk, 400 feet long and nine feet in diameter, stretched over an aluminium frame. The power is furnished by two special engines, invented by the Count, which are extremely light in proportion to the power they exert. Ballast is carried in the water reservoirs. Count von Zeppelin is convinced that before long he will be able to rise in his ship to a height of half a mile, carrying a weight of two tons; that he will be able to travel in any desired direction at a speed of thirty feet a second; and that it will be no trouble at all to stay in the air for a week.



Count von Zeppelin.

DEATH OF WEALTHIEST NEGRO IN THE EAST.—Dempsey Daniel Butler, who died recently in Camden, N. J., was known as the wealthiest negro in New Jersey and one of the richest in the United States. He was born of free parentage in Virginia in 1820. He started in life at 21 with a cash capital of $40, which was the result of six years' hard work on the farm. When he died he left a fortune of more than $200,000, most of it invested in real estate. Among his possessions was a large hotel at Atlantic City, N. J. By his will almost all his property is bequeathed to colored charitable and other organizations. None of his relatives, not even his daughter, is left more than $500. Butler did not grow ostentatious as his fortune grew larger. He dressed little better during his last years, when he was worth $200,000, than when he was working as a farm laborer. At one time Butler started and maintained an African Methodist Church and Sunday school, but of late years his interest in the church waned, and he became notorious as a mean and parsimonious landlord, figuring in many cases of eviction.



Dempsey Daniel Butler.

GIRL MISSIONARY OF A STRANGE SECT.—Quite as much attention as Dowie has attracted in Chicago has been gained in the East by the so-called Church of the Living God, which has been established at the Town of Shiloh, Me., by the Rev. F. W. Sandford. Mr. Sandford went to Shiloh without money but with a plentiful supply of faith. He has built a number of school and residence buildings, wherein are housed the members of a thriving colony, which bears the same name as the church. Recently a number of missionaries have been sent out from the colony. Instead of appealing for money to support them in their work the apostles of this new church go out, two by two, taking nothing but the clothes they wear and trusting that Providence will provide railroad transportation and all the necessaries of life. Two of these missionaries, Miss Ines Goodrich and another young girl, have just finished a revival at East Hollister, Mass., which is described as being the most sensational revival of religion ever known in New England. They left Shiloh at one hour's notice, without money or any means of support, but everywhere, so Miss Goodrich reports, they found their wants provided for. The two young women have now returned to Shiloh to continue their studies under Mr. Sandford.

Miss Ines Goodrich.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT.

To nine out of ten of the people of the United Kingdom the chatter of the House of Commons during the last few days is simply irritating and offensive.—London Times.

The great meeting of Hindoos and Mohammedans, held in Calcutta, is another evidence of the solidarity of patriotic sentiment which prevails throughout the British Empire.—London Chronicle.

The spectacle of the Prime Minister of England, at a time when the country wants not the evasions of party, but the evidence of the work of a strong man in command of all the resources for the successful prosecution of the war, is not one of which any of us are proud.—London Mail.

"If Ministers are to say that the war was inevitable, that the ignorance of the Cabinet was inevitable, that our unpreparedness was inevitable, and that our reverses were inevitable, we may go a little further and say that the indictment of the country and the immediate responsibility of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner as also inevitable.—London Leader.

We cannot admit that it is the natural order of things that this great empire should find itself so seriously embarrassed by a fight with two little republics, whose action in fighting us was put down by the whole civilized world as a mere piece of bravado. We are prepared to do a good deal for the sake of helping the government out of their present difficulty, but we can hardly swallow that excuse.—London Herald.

Continental peoples have no adequate conception of the depth of the confidence of this country in its ability to do the work which Sout Africa has imposed upon it, and its firm determination not to desist until that work shall have been done. They are lost in astonishment at the idea that the government is still in power, and likely to remain so, and that the foundations of the throne and the constitution have not been shaken.—London Graphic.

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years' hard
work on the
farm. When
he died he left
a fortune of
more than
$200,000, most
of it invested
in real estate.
Among his
possessions
was a large
hotel at At-
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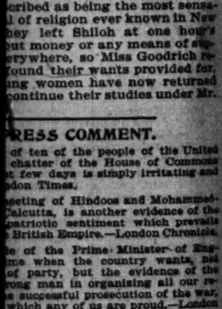

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the war was forced upon us by the
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are contending are the principles of
beralism, we rejoice that the sac-
h have raged for so many months
hould now be repeated in the House
London News.

Irish blood has been poured out
history of the operations is largely
e exploits of Irish regiments. This
being hastened along the path of
causes. Emigration has already
of national anæmia. The ravages
e are now being assisted by the
smanship of the Boers. Meanwhile
Parliament will recoup us for this
blood by imposing on us additional
ver this war results Ireland must
dependent.

w More Facts" Wanted.

b. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—
my humble thanks for the article,
Danger," from the New York Sun, in
yesterday. Keep up your good work.
few more facts, such as the week's
having gathered the harvest in the
, while the prodigates are feasting
at Her Majesty's Theater in Lon-
erry's rendezvous in New York, and
about the result that every fair-
is praying for. Yours truly,
S. W. J.

Fighting in New York.

in New York for prize fighting dis-
letics means a good deal of money
managers and some for their fame
, and hence the bill repealing the
encountering much open and secret
but public opinion is aroused against
ion, and the prospect now is that
go.—New York Tribune.

Indicative.

d for thought in the fact that the
Des Moines took in twice as much
charity ball and the charity ball
mes as much money as the leaders
ill Bluffs Nonpareil.

Early for the Funeral.

look as if the National league was
ture in the matter of announcing the
onies of the American association
al.

A Prophecy.

xt year Mr. Bryan may be able to
the country without attracting
ington Post.

DAY IS MISS ANTHONY'S.

SUFFRAGISTS UNITE TO EXPRESS THEIR AFFECTION.

Afternoon Devoted to Greetings and Speeches Interspersed with Gifts from Her Friends and Fellow-Workers—Array of Gowns Rather Unusual—Mrs. Catt, the New President, Appears in Another Combination—Endless Variety of Presents.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Whether or not Susan B. Anthony in her years of struggle has accomplished anything for suffrage, the triumph accorded her today shows that she has endeared herself to a multitude of people. In the morning all the left-over business of the congress was attended to at a session presided over by Mrs. Elnora M. Babcock, chairman of press work.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the birthday exercises began. Every seat in Lafayette Opera-House was taken away up to the topmost gallery, and standing room even was at a premium. There was just a slight sprinkling of men in the company, but they were the exception.

Miss Anthony in New Gown.

Women from all sections of the country occupied the platform. Miss Anthony led the line. She was dressed in black duchesse satin which fell in unbroken folds, being guiltless of frill or ruffle. A white vest of chiffon edged with rare lace and frills of ruching of mull and lace at wrist and throat relieved the severity of the costume. On entering she wore a gorgeous opera cloak of blue velvet trimmed in black chantilly lace and lined with white satin. When she sat down she discarded the cloak and threw it over the back of her chair. She carried a bouquet of violets and another of roses was handed her.

On the extreme right, hidden by a huge bouquet of roses, was Miss Clara Barton, while on the platform were Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who presided; the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, Harriet Upton Taylor of Ohio, Emily M. Gross, Chicago; Frances P. Burrows, Michigan; Helen M. Warren, Wyoming; Lucy E. Anthony, Pennsylvania; Harriett Stanton Blatch of England, May Wright Sewall of Indiana, Mary B. Clay of Kentucky, and Rachel Foster Avery of Pennsylvania.

Fannie Humphreys Gaffney, President of the National Council of Women, extended to Miss Anthony the greeting of that body and begged to be allowed to write as a life member of the association.

Each speaker was introduced in turn by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. She exercises the rights as a good looking woman by wearing a different gown on all important occasions. Her dress this afternoon was of black lace, and for this occasion she was bonnetless.

May Wright Sewall addressed Miss Anthony in the interest of the International Council of Women. Mrs. Sewall is an old, white haired woman, one of the first graduates of Northwestern University.

The Rev. Ida C. Hilton, also of Illinois, extended greeting of the profession. Miss Diana Hirschler spoke for the women who followed law as their profession. Each of these speakers attributed their present freedom to follow these occupations to the work which Miss Anthony had done.

Music by Fred Douglass' Grandson.

Joseph H. Douglass, grandson of Fred Douglass, added to the general entertainment by a violin solo. Other greetings were extended by Lillian M. Hollister for the business women and Coralie Franklin Cook for the colored women, who made one of the best talks of the convention.

The presentation of gifts was made, Mrs. Ellen Powell Thompson giving $180 for the District Equal Suffrage association.

Helen M. Warren of Wyoming read a poem that had been first heard at a banquet at Miss Anthony's sixtieth birthday. She displayed a hand with rings covering the first joint of nearly every finger. She presented Miss Anthony with a jeweled flag with forty-one plain stars and four diamond stars, expressing the wish that the honored President might live to see all the States represented by diamond stars.

Mrs. Lydia Avery Coonley Ward, who had been chosen poet laureate by the women, read the poem which had been selected from those submitted by the many contestants. It was of thirty-five stanzas.

Harriet Stanton Blatch had crossed the Atlantic to pay the tribute of her mother, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, to her friend and comrade, Susan B. Anthony. She said they had been no fair weather friends. They had had differences of opinion, but for the benefit of the cause theirs was a loyal, ideal friendship.

The Rev. Anna Howard Shaw extended the greeting from the National American Suffrage association. During the greeting Miss Anthony and others in the audience were in tears.

Miss Anthony's Farewell.

When Miss Anthony started to reply, all in the audience rose and cheered.

Miss Anthony began:

"How can any of you expect me to say anything? And yet I must. In all of these utterances the thing that touched me most was the greeting by Mrs. Cook, from the one whose face is of a different color, and the music by a grandson of Frederick Douglass. Among all my telegrams and messages I was touched to the heart's core by the 80 cents sent me from a negro home in Alabama."

F. W. PECK STARTS FOR PARIS.

Commissioner General Leaves to Remain Till After Close of the French Exposition.

Commissioner General Ferdinand W. Peck left yesterday afternoon for Paris, where he will remain until the close of the exposition. He was accompanied by the members of his family and several of his exposition commission staff. They will sail from New York next Wednesday on the American liner St. Louis. Mr. Peck will entertain the newly appointed honorary commissioners at a dinner given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, on Monday night.

Before his departure Mr. Peck expressed confidence that the American exhibit would reflect credit on this country.

"Our exhibit space is limited, though we have succeeded in increasing it from the original allotment of the French government more than three-fold," said Mr. Peck. "However, we have been embarrassed constantly by the limitations and restrictions to which we have been obliged to submit, being the guest of France. We have now not far from 350,000 square feet in the eighteen groups of the French classification. We are erecting seven buildings which are in the nature of annexes to the exhibit buildings built by the French people. We shall have 7,500 exhibiters, which is ten times as many as we had in Vienna in 1873; six times as many as at Paris in 1878, and five times as many as the United States had at Paris in 1889, and three times as many as France had at Chicago in 1893. How our exhibits will compare in number or quality with those of other nations at Paris in 1900 we are unable to state, but are prepared to submit to the verdict of the world."

DR. PEARSONS' MAIL IS HEAVY.

He Is Flooded with Requests for Financial Aid—Says None Ever Receives Any Attention.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons, who announced on Wednesday his intention to bestow in charity his fortune of $1,500,000, found his mail flooded yesterday with requests for aid from charitable institutions and individuals. There were fifty-six letters in the morning mail alone asking for financial help. Some of these requests had been received by Dr. Pearsons before, when he was giving to colleges and other institutions $2,500,000 of his property. None of those requests for aid is ever heeded. All the colleges and charities which he has helped financially, Dr. Pearsons states, have received their gifts without solicitation. It is his custom to investigate quietly the needs of the institution he proposes to help and to decide on the gift without consulting anybody.

Dr. Pearsons has offered $15,000 to the Congregational Educational society, provided the society raises $30,000 additional.

NEWS OF THEATERS.

Ballad Concert.

At the second of the series of ballad concerts, which took place at Central Music Hall yesterday afternoon, a varied and interesting program of songs and piano and violin selections was presented. The artists who appeared were Mrs. Rita Lorton Schmidt, soprano; Maximilian Dick, violinist; Glen Hall, tenor; and Arne Oldberg, pianist.

Mrs. Schmidt and Mr. Hall were each heard in two groups of modern songs, and together in a duet, which formed the concluding number of the program. Mrs. Schmidt's singing was pleasing in many respects, being characterized by noticeable carefulness and refinement of expression. Her interpretations were uniformly interesting—more interesting than impressive, in fact, as her voice is of too light a quality to be greatly effective in so large a room as Central Music Hall.

Mr. Hall's numbers were given with his customary tastefulness, although it may be said that neither his nor Mrs. Schmidt's selections were of a nature to reveal the full artistic capacity of either singer. Mr. Dick played several pieces acceptably, and Mr. Oldberg was heard in an original suite and other compositions by Klein, Foote, and Arensky. A large audience was present.

Chicago Orchestra Program.

The Chicago Orchestra's fourteenth public rehearsal and concert will take place at the Auditorium this afternoon at 2:15 and tomorrow evening at 8:15. The following "request" program will be presented, with Walter Unger, 'cellist, as the soloist:

Overture—"Sakuntala" ..... Goldmark
Concerto, A minor ..... Goltermann
Allegro moderato. Cantilena. Allegro moderato.
Symphony, after Byron's "Manfred," opus 58 ..... Tschaikowsky
In four tableaux.
1. Manfred is wandering about in the Alps.
2. The witch of the Alps appears.
3. Pastorale.
4. The underground palace of Arimanes.
Funeral March ..... Chopin-Thomas
"Invitation to the Dance" ..... Weber-Weingartner
Symphonic Poem, "Les Preludes" ..... Liszt

Find Smallpox in Illinois.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The State Board of Health today received information that several cases of smallpox had appeared at Dix, Jefferson County. The disease is not in its worst form and the cases are mild ones.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY

Deacon Nathan Newton

It was conceivable to Nathan Newton that man could hear the still, small voice of his Creator whispering within his heart; but he had never been able to believe that his Creator could hear the still, small voice of man. So, when he prayed—and he prayed much — he shouted with great shoutings. There had been times in the days of his youth when he had led the camp meetings, and had roared in his pious orgy till the solemn hymn of the pines and the oratorio of the lake seemed inadequate to drown his voice.

Years did not diminish his piety nor his enthusiasm. In the village where he lived he was counted for many years the foremost man in matters religious and benevolent. The preaching was left to the pastors, but the practical application of the Christian faith was expected of Nathan Newton. It was he who raised the money for the new church. It was he who appraised his fortune annually, and, mindful of biblical injunctions, paid his full tithe. It was he whose mighty voice vibrated at love-feasts and protracted meetings with exultant "amens."

No young convert felt himself secure in his happiness till Deacon Newton had talked and prayed with him; no pentitent was at peace till the mighty shoutings of the deacon had driven the tempter to his black retreat.

In the course of time the deacon's only child, Thomas, grew to man's estate, and taking to himself a wife, moved to a certain great city. The deacon, who was a widower, moped about his desolate home for a time, and then settled up his business, sold his town house, led his last prayer meeting amid a lachrymose congregation, and the church was left without its chief pillar.

"It will be sort o' queer to set down in a strange pew, Thomas," said Deacon Newton the first Sabbath morning after his change of residence. "But I reckon my soul will have profit. I am looking forward to listening to the teachings of a man great in Israel."

He looked with interest at the throngs of church-goers in their fashionable attire.

"Folks seem plenty prosperous here," he commented. "And you and Jenny are right smart yourselves, Thomas."

Thomas' wife permitted her pretty lips to twitch with irritation. She was fond of the old man, but she would have been able to think of him with much more tenderness if he had remained in his native village. There was something aggressively simple about the personality of Deacon Newton. And this simplicity did not seem to fit into the complex order of the city at all.

The hymn which opened the service was one with which Nathan Newton was acquainted, and he joined in it vociferously, creating a part of his own which followed the treble score an octave below the written notes. It was harmonious, but startling, and the color deepened in the cheeks of Thomas' wife.

In the prayer the deacon took the keenest interest, regretting only the inadequacy of the suppliant's voice—for it never occurred to him that anything save a vocal defect could cause such temperate modulation in one who was making an appeal to divinity. With an impulse born of pure friendliness he became unusually emphatic in his vocal encouragement.

"Glory! Glory! Amen! Hallelujah!" These ejaculations rang out above the heads of the scandalized audience. But the silent disapproval of the multitude did not touch the consciousness of the one who was communing with the Most High.

That afternoon two of the leading gentlemen of the church dropped in on the Newtons in a casual way.

"Is Deacon Newton going to remain long with you?" they asked of Thomas.

"He is going to remain with me till the day of his death, I hope and believe," said Thomas stoutly. The gentlemen hemmed and hawed.

"He has the old-fashioned earnestness and demonstration," one of them remarked. Thomas saw his wife's face turn scarlet, but he was loyal to the old man whom he revered.

"Father is like the rest of us," he replied. "He worships according to his own ideas. I suppose he thinks that is one of the privileges of the American citizen."

The gentlemen left, but three weeks later, after the fervent old leader had made the walls of the church resonant at prayer-meeting, and class-meeting, and Sunday service, a committee waited upon him.

They preferred their request respectfully, but they were firm in their demand that he conform to the custom and sit silent in meeting. The old deacon arose and faced his visitors, his rugged countenance filled with righteous anger.

"I have long made my song and worshiped with a loud noise," he said. "I have cried out in the days of my trouble and I have been heard, and in the days of my joy I have not forgotten my salutation. Shall I keep silence in the presence of him who is my strong tower? Nay, in my youth I did not desert him and in my old age I shall not hold my voice."

But the committee was firm.

"It grieves us, Deacon Newton," said their spokesman, "but so many of our congregation have complained to us that unless you comply with our request and keep silent in service it will be our unhappy duty to request that you do not worship with us."

The old man stared hard at the wall for a moment. He, the old and tried servant, turned from the house of his Master! Big tears came to his eyes, but he held them there and would not let them fall. A serious and lofty dignity enveloped him. He held out his hand to his visitors one by one.

"Brethren," he said gently, "I bid you good-day."

They went, rejoicing to be through with their unwelcome task.

The next morning Thomas found his father packing his belongings into an old fashioned trunk.

"What does this mean?" he inquired.

"There's a' many noises in the town, son Thomas," said he, "a clanging and a clamoring all the day and half the night and nobody complains—not for the tooting nor the rumbling nor the roar. For it's all by way of serving mammon, as you know. But for one voice a' shouting for him who made us all, they enter a protest, Thomas. They are offended. It hurts their nerves. For Zion's sake I will not hold my peace—so I must go."

"But where, dear father?"

"I've a cabin in the pine grove back of the farm, Tommy, that the lessee ain't a using. Your ma and me lived there a' long ago and gave praise with all our strength. The trees shout out their praises, too, around about that spot, and the waters, they roar of the goodness of him who unloosed them from the bowels of the earth. Now don't you try to stop me, Tommy. What I am doing is for your happiness, too."

So the church of many proprieties heard no more the shoutings and groanings of Deacon Nathan Newton.

PULLMAN SCHOOL IN VIEW

CHARTER OBTAINED OF MANUAL TRAINING INSTITUTION.

Formal Action Preparatory to Carrying Out Provisions in the Will—City Library Employes in Urgent Need of Money—Friends Urging Board of Education to Reinstate Timothy R. Sammons—Daughters of American Revolution Plan Journey.

The Pullman Free School of Manual Training was incorporated at Springfield yesterday. The incorporators are Robert T. Lincoln, John M. Clark, and John S. Runnells. This formal action is taken preparatory to carrying out the provisions of the will of George M. Pullman, by which $1,200,000 was bequeathed for the school, $200,000 for the erection of a building and $1,000,000 for permanent endowment.

The trustees named in the will, who will have charge of the school, are:

Norman B. Ream, Robert T. Lincoln, John M. Clark, John S. Runnells, Frank O. Lowden, Charles Perkins, John J. Mitchell.

It is expected that a meeting of the trustees will be called in the near future and the preliminary steps taken to carry into effect the plans.

"The incorporation is the first step," said Robert T. Lincoln, one of the executors of Mr. Pullman's will. "I do not know how soon the fund provided by Mr. Pullman will be turned over to the trustees. The statement in an evening paper that we expect to have the school in operation by the end of the year is not correct. We do not even hope to do so. We are unable to make any definite announcement at this time."

"The incorporation of the school is in compliance with that provision of Mr. Pullman's will," said John M. Clark, one of the trustees. "In due course the work of establishing the institution will be commenced. It is my opinion that the board will take action that will forever prevent any encroachments being made on the endowment fund. The $200,000 or such part of it as is deemed necessary will be used in the construction of the building. We have no definite plans at this time."

None of the other trustees could be seen.

Employes of the Chicago Public Library are walking to and from their work, others are going without their noon luncheons, and a few are threatened with eviction for nonpayment of their board bills. This embarrassing condition exists because the employés have not received their salaries since the middle of December. Two hundred and fifty-eight men, women, and boys are affected by the inability of Librarian Hild to get funds to meet the pay-roll.

Librarian Hild appealed to Controller Kerfoot for some relief.

"We are greatly in need of funds," said Mr. Hild. "Employés are absolutely in need, and the condition of some is really serious. The majority receive small salaries and have not been able to save anything. The library is carried by some of the publishing houses until we can pay them. I hope the annual appropriation bill will be passed by the Council. As soon as that is done the city will be able to issue warrants and borrow money enough to meet the pressing needs."

Ask for Sammons' Reinstatement.

Pressure is being brought to bear upon President Harris of the Board of Education to replace Timothy R. Sammons, the clerk who was permitted to resign after the detection of his unauthorized giving out of pay checks. Friends of Sammons have been working through the City Hall for his reinstatement, and members of the Board of Education have disagreed with the order which resulted in his resignation. The friends of the displaced clerk claim that as there was nothing criminal in his handling of the checks he should be given his clerkship or at least some position.

Demands for Increased Rent Income.

The chairmen of school committees are endeavoring to have the additional rent money which will be at the disposal of the board as the result of Judge Tuley's decision on the First National Bank Building placed to the credit of their appropriations. Mrs. Sherman wants it for high schools and Trustee Schwab for German.

The Chicago Association of Collegiate Alumnæ will give a reception on Saturday afternoon in the rooms of the Chicago Woman's club to the girls in the graduating classes of all college preparatory schools in Chicago. Miss Jane Addams will speak on "The Socialization of Educational Methods."

Daughters of Revolution Meet.

The Chicago chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, met in the afternoon in the assembly-room of the Fine Arts Building, and heard a lecture by Professor Edmund Sparks of the University of Chicago and discussed plans for the trip of delegates to the Continental Congress at Washington. The delegates leave tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer Give a Dinner—Luncheons and Teas—Calendar for Today.

Society events for today:

Arabian Nights entertainment, University Hall, Fine Arts Building, for the benefit of St. Luke's Hospital.
Judge and Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, 4445 Grand boulevard, a musical for the Colonial club.
Chicago League club, 3947 Michigan avenue, formal opening and dance.
Kenwood club, a concert.

Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, 100 Lake Shore drive, gave a dinner last evening. The guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Meeker, C. P. Kellogg, Miss Isham, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kohlsaat, Baron Schlippenbach, Mr. and Mrs. James Harlan, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Winston, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Miss Kirkland, Mr. Edward Isham.

Mrs. Hermon B. Butler, 1920 Wellington avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday for Mrs. John Hays Hammond. The guests were: Mrs. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, Mrs. Hugh McBirney, Mrs. Louis E. Laflin, Mrs. Charles Walker, Miss Lucy Runnells, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Mrs. H. N. Tuttle, Mrs. Dunlap Smith, Mrs. F. C. Farwell, Miss Caroline Kirkland.

The Misses Chapin, 476 North State street, gave a small luncheon yesterday.

Mrs. Emmons Blaine gave a dinner on Wednesday evening for Mr. and Mrs. Albert Herter.

Mrs. R. F. Hurlburt, 17 Delaware place, gave a dinner last evening.

Miss Eyre Egan, 210 Goethe street, gave a small luncheon yesterday for her guest, Miss Hartshorne of New York. Miss Egan will give a second luncheon on next Thursday.

Mrs. Elisha P. Whitehead, 1932 Calumet avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lloyd Wright, 242 Hampden court, gave a dinner last evening for Mr. and Mrs. William Shakespeare.

Mrs. Frank S. Osborne, 4455 Grand boulevard, gave a tea yesterday afternoon from 3 till 6 o'clock. Assisting in receiving were Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, Mrs. Frederic Ullmann, and Mrs. Horatio L. Waft.

Mrs. Julian E. Hequembourg, 512 Fullerton avenue, gave her second and last at home yesterday.

The Misses Marks, 12 Ritchie court, gave a card party last evening for their guest, Miss Chapman of Detroit.

A lecture on "Beethoven," with musical illustrations, was given yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Charles Henrotin, 65 Bellevue place.

At the meeting of the Friday club at the Newberry Library this afternoon Mrs. John Hays Hammond will give a talk on "The Transvaal" following the paper by Miss Adams.

Mrs. John Vance Cheney will give a reading and musical on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 24, at her studio in the Fine Arts Building.

PURE FOOD OFFICE IS OPEN.

Commissioner Jones Establishes Headquarters and Begins Work Informing Dealers of the New Law.

A. H. Jones, recently appointed State Food Commissioner by Governor Tanner, has opened headquarters in the Manhattan Building and has begun work in his department, although the pure food bill does not become operative until July 1. Mr. Jones, however, will endeavor to place in the hands of all men who deal in foods information regarding the working of the law. He has gone to Rock Island, where he will address merchants on the law, and within the next four months he will have delivered addresses in the principal cities in the State.

Mr. Jones was assisted in opening his office by State Analyst E. N. Eaton, Chief Clerk J. H. Monrad, and the six food inspectors who will canvass the State and watch the operation of the law in groceries and dairies. Copies of the law were received yesterday, and these, with circulars containing information on various phases of the bill, will be sent to milk dealers, creamery proprietors, and wholesale and retail dealers in groceries.

The law gives the inspectors power to enter all dairies, creameries, warehouses, and stores for the purpose of examining their sanitary condition and inspecting their contents, and to condemn all adulterated foods, drinks, and medicines. The law does not prevent the sale of wholesome substitutes, but it provides against deception in their sale. Retail dealers are responsible for the genuineness of labeled packages they sell.

Commissioner Jones' headquarters contain, besides rooms for a clerical force, a laboratory filled with apparati for conducting experiments and rooms for photographic work.

Mr. Jones is a former member of the Legislature and resides in Robinson, Ill. Chief Clerk Monrad has been for a number of years the special representative of the Illinois State Dairymen's association. Analyst Eaton was assistant chemist at the experimental station at Ames, Ia., for two years and was the chemist of the Minnesota State Dairy and Food association for four years.

The work among retail dealers of Chicago was begun yesterday, when Analyst Eaton and Chief Clerk Monrad started out on South Water street to take samples of an article generally termed "butter product." This article is sold as "renovated butter," "refined butter," etc. It is manufactured by working over butter that has spoiled or is otherwise unfit for use. A good, sweet butter is often produced in this way, but there is a law against selling it as creamery butter. It is to guard against the use of such methods of remaking the butter and to see that no new ingredients are introduced that the tests are being made.

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

MEMOIRS OF THE PRINCE DE LIGNE FULL OF ANIMATION.

Miss Wormeley's Translation of Selections from the Noted Frenchman's Writings Is Excellent—Curious Social Customs of the Times Illustrated in the Relations of the Prince and His Father — Married Without His Own Consent.

KATHERINE PRESCOTT WORMELEY has done another worthy work of translation in the two volumes entitled "The Prince de Ligne: His Memoirs, Letters, and Miscellaneous Papers" (Hardy-Pratt). In these volumes is given to the world the only consecutive history of the celebrated Prince de Ligne. The life of this man, like the books that record it, was a magnificent one—one which, if it was not lived supremely, was at least lived to the full extent of his talents and his years.

The Prince was a member of one of the most illustrious families of the eighteenth century. He was a famous warrior, the friend and companion of many of the sovereigns of his time, knew Voltaire and Rousseau, played at billiards with Marie Antoinette, and accompanied the Empress Catherine on a journey to the Crimea. He was born in Belgium in 1735, and during a life of 80 years, many of which were given to the service of his own country or of Austria, he found time to write thirty-four volumes, and it is said that much of his history of the seven years' war was written while on horseback.

"My father," writes the Prince, "never liked me; I do not know why, for we never knew each other. But it was not the fashion of that time to be a good father or a good husband." Again he writes: "We have always been brave, from father to son." His own bravery and love of war seemed to have been instinctive, and he writes the most glowing apostrophes to war, yet he sometimes looks upon such scenes as "fit to disgust one forever with war." About religion he seems to have known much less. "I was sent to the village rector to learn everything," he says, "from the creation to the mysteries. He told me that he did not understand them any more than I did. I thought I believed in Christianity, of which no one had ever spoken to me, and for two weeks I was devout."

Of his marriage, which took place in 1755, he writes:

"My father never talked with me. One day he made me get into the carriage with him, and took me to Vienna and married me. We went to a house where there were a quantity of pretty faces, married or to be married, I did not know which. I was told to sit at table beside the youngest. My servants had told me that my marriage was arranged, but when we left the table, and I thought ever after that I had seen it, I could not tell whether it was my mother-in-law, or an aunt, or one of the little girls who was destined for me. Eight days later I was married. I was 19 years old, and my little wife (the Princesse Françoise-Xaviere de Liechtenstein) was 15. We had never spoken to each other. It was thus that I did what is said to be the most serious act of one's life. I thought it a good joke for some weeks; after that I was indifferent.

At the marriage benediction in the Austrian (or Moravian) village church, where the litanies are said, it is the custom to appear in dressing gowns. What was my astonishment when my father made me put my arms into an old garment of his, in which I had seen him go through fifty attacks of gout. It was made of flame-colored satin, with parrots embroidered in gold perched on innumerable little trees embroidered in green; and this, too, in the heat of summer. My father himself looked more like the bridegroom, and wore a coat with gold lace on every seam. He had, I admit, rained silver about me on the day of the betrothal, and showers of gold on the wedding day. In the evening there were fireworks. Some one had imagined the idea—a novel image—of uniting two fiery hearts; but the groove on which they were to slide missed section. My wife's heart went off, but mine staid behind. This alarmed my relations, who thought it a bad omen.

The fireworks were not prophetic, for it was the husband's heart that usually "went off." In spite of his conventional marriage, the Prince writes: "I have known but one united family, and that is my own." He also confesses to a keen love of pleasure: "I wanted money; I was in debt; I love to live, and, finding out how lively the war was, I was afraid of not getting pleasure enough before I was killed."

One of the greatest pleasures of his life was to retire to his gardens at Beloeil, and he had a perfect passion for gardening. "Would that I could rouse the whole universe to my taste for gardens! It seems to me that it is impossible for a bad man to have it. He is not susceptible of it." It is here that the Prince reveals the best of his nature, and the memoirs that were written at Beloeil betray more depth and charm than those that were composed in the midst of battle scenes.

The Prince draws, in a thoroughly vivid and striking manner, the portraits of his great contemporaries, of Rousseau, Voltaire, Frederick the Great, and Marie Antoinette, and his accounts of some of the interviews that he had with these great personages are full of spicy wit. He spent his declining years in Vienna, and—to quote from Saint-Beuve's introduction—"disillusioned as to fame, enjoyed by every one, he charmed the society about him, and cheated Time as best he could."

The charm of the book lies in the air of candor, the buoyant spirit, and the charming literary style of the author. Miss Wormeley, in the note with which she further enriches her admirable translation, justly characterizes the man: "His was a life lived for pleasure and to give pleasure, but it was not a selfish life. He believed that to be happy and to make others happy was a proper object of existence; he looked to good and not to evil. In these days of introspection, when the discovery and study of evils prevail, it is comfortable to meet with a nature like his." Yes, "comfortable" is the word that describes these memoirs; they are comfortable and interesting, rather than inspiring. And the comfort of the reader is much increased by the beautiful accompanying illustrations, and the general sumptuousness of the edition.

Fresh Literary Notes.

Arnold Ward, son of Mrs. Humphry Ward, is at present in Egypt, and is expected to make his entry into regular journalism as a correspondent of the Times.

A novel of slum life in Chicago will be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. on March 8. It is to be entitled "Poor People," and is by I. K. Friedman of this city.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

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In view of the large number of people in this country who propose to visit the Paris Exposition next summer in a more or less official capacity it may be of interest to state that the French government has just issued a semi-official announcement to the effect that henceforth the number of Crosses of the Legion of Honor awarded to foreigners will be considerably diminished, and that they will be granted a great deal more sparingly than had been the case until now. In fact, only a limited number of crosses will be distributed by the French government at the close of the exhibition to the principal foreign officials who have taken part therein.

At the present moment there are almost as many foreigners belonging to the order as Frenchmen, and whereas a French military or civil official (unless he happen to have been a private secretary to a Cabinet Minister), only receives the cross after a number of years of meritorious service—but invariably after a careful examination of his antecedents—or, if he belongs to the army or navy, for some act of conspicuous gallantry, it has been the practice until now to give it by way of compliment to almost every young secretary of foreign mission at Paris as a sort of souvenir of his sojourn in the French capital and without any inquiry as to his record.

The majority of the South American republics have no regular diplomatic service, and the offices in connection with their legations are filled with men who are often of the most questionable repute and who have obtained their places through political or even mere pecuniary interest. In this way the Legion of Honor has fallen into all sorts of unclean hands, many of these foreigners, after losing their diplomatic situations, settling down in France in order to take advantage of the prestige conferred by the bit of red ribbon adorning their buttonhole. This has ended by becoming something akin to a public scandal, and with the object of restoring the prestige of the order and of causing it to be more highly prized than is now the case it is resolved to distribute it much more sparingly.

I may add that there are only about twenty Americans who possess various grades of the Legion of Honor, many of whom participated as such in the ceremonies held in this country in connection with the death of President Faure. Among the best known whose names occur to me at the present moment are Thomas Edison, the inventor; Perry Belmont, ex-Minister to Spain; General Sickles, General Butterfield, George Haven Putnam, the publisher; Mr. Johnson of the Century, and a few of the leading officials of the Columbian Exposition. There is but one person, however, in the new world who possesses the Grand Cross or highest grade of the order—namely: General Diaz, the President of the Mexican republic.

Apropos of the Paris Exhibition, it may be stated that the Elysée Palace is undergoing a thorough process of repairing and redecorating in view thereof. The works now in progress will, when complete, transfer the principal entrance of the Presidential Palace from the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré to the corner of the Avenue Gabriel and the Champs Elysées. The palace will, therefore, be approached through the magnificent gardens of the palace, and the new entrance gates will look out on the new Alexander III. avenue, running directly to the bridge of that name. It will scarcely be believed that the palace has never undergone a thorough repairing or redecorating since the early part of the century, so that by the time the work is completed, under the direction of the government architect, Chancel, the interior of the palace will hardly be recognizable.

It is not generally known that President Loubet is left-handed, in spite of which he is an excellent shot, far superior, in fact, to most of his predecessors in office. President Loubet uses two twelve-bore guns of French make and smokeless powder. He wears a soft felt hat when shooting, a blue jacket, varnished leather leggings, and thick, heavy, nailed boots. The Presidential shooting parties always commence with a dejeuner, which generally occupies an hour. Afterward a start is made, each guest being attended by a keeper with a second gun. The Presidential shooting preserves are laid out into a series of avenues, all radiating from a common center. The President himself takes the principal avenue, while his most distinguished guests take those immediately to the right and left. At a bugle call all the shooters advance simultaneously, the game being driven towards them by beaters, who remain off the avenues and in the coverts lying between the various avenues.

The shooters only fire at the game which either crosses or flies along their particular avenue. In this way accidents are avoided, the only one that I can recall being that which took place a few weeks after Carnot became President. He had the misfortune to shoot one of the officers of his predecessor's household—namely: Colonel Brugere—in the lower part of the back. Poor Carnot was so distressed by this mishap that instead of sending Brugere back to regimental duty, as he had intended, he attached him to his own household and promoted him to the rank of Brigadier General. Brugere is today at the pinnacle of military greatness, as Governor of Paris, and may be said to owe his otherwise totally unwarranted advancement to the fact that he was pretty badly peppered at a Presidential battue at Marly by the Chief Magistrate of France.

Young Archduchess Elizabeth and her mother, Crown Princess Stephanie, have, by the by, now parted, and will henceforth no more live together. The young Archduchess, at present in her 17th year, by the orders of her grandfather, the Emperor, has taken up her residence at Goers with her newly formed household, consisting of a grand mistress, a lady-in-waiting, a court marshal, who is Count Bellegarde, and a chamberlain. Nor is the young Archduchess to return to Vienna as long as her mother remains there, and when next they meet it will be on a different footing, since the young girl will be entitled to all the homages and rank of an Imperial Archduchess, while her mother will have ceased to belong to the Imperial family, and will have lost all her prerogatives and status as an Archduchess through her marriage with the young Hungarian Count Lonjay. In fact, the Crown Princess' last appearance as an Archduchess was at the court ball which marked her daughter's début in society.

It is said at Vienna that the young girl felt the parting keenly, far more so than the mother, who has never wasted much heart or affection upon her. In fact, Stephanie's determination to marry Count Lonjay despite all the entreaties, protests, and commands of both the Emperor and of her own father and mother, the King and Queen of Belgium, is ascribed at Vienna as being far more due to her proverbial obstinacy and wrong-headedness than to any depth of feeling for the Count, who is more pitied than congratulated.

Burlington Route

SHOW GAIN IN DEPOSITS.

NATIONAL BANKS INDICATE $10,000,000 INCREASE SINCE DEC. 2.

Due in Part to Movement of Funds from Interior, but Also to Growth in Individual Accounts—Money Conditions in New York—Report of Manhattan Road — Annual of Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Closing Curb Prices.

Reports from a number of local national banks indicate that the next call for statements from the Controller of the Currency, which is expected at any time now, will show a gain of about $10,000,000 in deposits since the date of the last report, Dec. 2.

This increase has been made largely within recent weeks. While it is in due in some degree to the movement of funds from the interior, there has been also a growth in individual deposits. The State banks have increased over the figures of the last statements.

Money in New York.

A prominent local bank official, who has returned from a visit to New York, said yesterday in speaking of conditions there: "Money is easier in New York now and bankers there think it will be easier still. Government deposits have been stopped, but bankers do not expect that the sums already in the banks will be withdrawn for some time. Bankers were looking for a large movement of money from interior points, but I think they will be disappointed. Money is remaining in the middle West, where the demand from manufacturing interests keeps it actively employed. It is believed in New York that the poor war will not have any further effect on conditions in this country."

Manhattan Road's Statement.

The statement of the Manhattan road of New York shows a gain in gross earnings of $150,991 and a gain in net of $158,148. The company earned for the quarter about 1¼ per cent on the stock.

Rubber Goods Report.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing company the following balance sheet as of Feb. 10, 1900, was presented by the Treasurer:

ASSETS.	
Cash	$ 318,246
Accounts receivable	765,589
Net earnings of patents	
guaranteed to Nov. 1, 1899...$1,409,421	
Less amount received to date. 852,124	557,297
Investments	22,129,732
Total	$23,790,865

LIABILITIES.	
Preferred stock	$ 7,621,300
Common stock	15,134,600
	$22,755,900
Surplus	$1,014,965

INCOME AND DIVIDEND ACCOUNT.

Net income received for Feb. 19, 1900	$ 798,438
Three dividends of 1¾% on preferred stock	340,769
Available for dividends	457,668
Balance of earnings reserved	557,297
Total surplus	$1,014,965

In addition to the net earnings of $1,409,421, the interests acquired since Nov. 1, 1899, have made an estimated profit to Dec. 31, 1899, of $60,000.

Other Financial News.

Biscuit common showed continued weakness yesterday on the local Stock Exchange as a result of the annual statement. Traders seem to be afraid that the earnings applicable to the common stock, 5.59 per cent on that, did not afford a sufficient margin over the dividend rate, which is 7 per cent, although the management's policy is to combine large sales with a small profit. Sales were at 30¾ and at 37⅝, closing at 37.

The Chicago and Alton railroad has declared the quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent each on the common and preferred stocks, payable on March 1. Books close on Feb. 20 and reopen on March 2.

The Controller of the Currency yesterday levied an assessment of 10p per cent on the capital stock of the Globe National Bank of Boston, payable on March 15. The capital of the bank is $1,000,000.

The National Lead company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock, payable on March 1. Books close on Feb. 24 and reopen on March 16.

Closing Curb Prices.

Closing curb prices on unlisted securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Air Power	40	50
Amalgamated Copper	94¾	94⅝
Brunswick and Leather		
Do pfd		71
Clearing and Alton subscriptions	106⅜	107¼
Consolidated Tobacco of America		
Do pfd	25	25½
Electric Vehicle	40	50
Do pfd	90	100
Illinois Electric Vehicle	2	2½
National Salt	2	2½
Do pfd	40	50
National Tube	17	70
Do pfd	49½	50
Otis Elevator	30¾	31
Rubber Goods	30	31
Do pfd	30	31
Royal Baking Powder pfd	93	98
Rubber Goods	30	31
Do pfd	30	31
Standard Oil (ex div.)	519	522

Sales of the Day.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

Shares.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Linseed	50⅝	15¾	15¾
Do pfd	1,350	50½	50½
Amalgamator	75	37½	37½
American Strawboard	50	31	31
American Tin Plate	425	35	34½
Diamond Dock	100	37½	37½
Central Union Telephone	37	49	49
Chicago Union Traction	20	23	23
Do pfd	10	74½	74½
Diamond Match	52	128	127
Metropolitan Elevated	385	20	20
Do pfd	50	94½	94½
National Biscuit	2,505	37⅝	39⅜
Do pfd	5	94	94
National Carbon	200	94½	94½
National Steel	500	51¼	50½
North Chicago	15	26	26
South Side Elevated	10	89	89
Shelby Steel Tube	200	85¾	85
Do pfd	50	85¾	85½
Union Elevated	75	98	98

BONDS.

$5000 Met sold 4s	96¼	$2000 Peo Gas rfdg 5s	108
5000 do	96	2000 Chi Gas 5s	108½

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 15.	Feb. 8.
New York	$190,784,598	$201,332,811
Chicago	22,016,772	21,248,084
Boston	22,232,467	21,530,342
Philadelphia	16,293,467	16,334,502
St. Louis	4,307,335	4,994,528
Baltimore	3,642,573	3,641,573

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 25c discount before clearing; 25c discount after. St. Louis, 50c discount bid; 60c discount asked.

FIRM ON FOREIGN ORDERS.

Sharp Break in Third Avenue Causes a General Setback, but Close Shows Slight Change.

[BY E. W. HARDEN.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Opening prices gave promise of a slightly firmer stock market today. London came in higher and there was liberal buying of Americans for foreign account, the purchases being 30,000 shares, distributed over the international favorites. In spite of this heavy buying, however, sterling exchange was firm for demand bills. The total transactions in stocks amounted to about 425,000 shares, and the closing was irregular, with most issues but slightly changed, compared with the previous day.

The early advance was followed by a recession, with profit taking in many issues, and then another rally was in progress when the sharp break of nearly 7 points in Third Avenue shares paralyzed the bull sentiment and caused a general setback. The drop in this issue from 102¾ to 96 was caused by the announcement that the bonds to fund the floating debt had fallen through on account of the refusal of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to participate. It is understood that the firm which was at the head of the syndicate that was to finance the company's affairs insisted on naming a majority of the directors and it also wanted dividends to be discontinued for several years. This the management refused to agree to and a fresh beginning with other bankers will now have to be made. Some are of the opinion that the Standard Oil interests, through their control of the floating debt, will step in and take summary possession at an early date. The price of Third Avenue shares, after dropping to 96, rallied to 98¾, closing with a net loss of 4¾ points.

Traders, during the slump in Third Avenue, took the opportunity to hammer Pacific Mail down 2¾ points to 36¾, giving as a reason for their belief that the failure of the Senate committee to report the ship subsidy bill. Many expressed the belief that the bill would be shelved for this session. The stock rallied fractionally and closed at 36¾, a net loss of 1¾.

Sugar was marked up 2¾ points on the shorts in the last hour, with a sale of more than 40,000 shares. It was announced that the trust had withdrawn the thirty-day time concessions to retailers, reducing the limit to seven days, and this was considered as an indication of an early advance in prices. The advance in Sugar served to steady the remainder of the list.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—A number of factors contributed to an early advance in prices. The initial impulse came from the London market, where prices advanced on the cheerful feeling engendered by the forward move of British troops in south Africa. London was a buyer here at the opening, but the demand from that source was satisfied with the taking of 25,000 to 30,000 shares. A break of 6¾ in Manhattan Consol was due to the announcement by a banking house of its withdrawal of a proposed loan to this company. This caused sharp sympathetic declines in the other local traction stocks, the iron and steel stocks and Sugar, and, in fact, unsettled the whole list.

Money on call easy, at 2@2½ per cent; last loan, 2; prime mercantile paper, 5@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487@487¾ for 60-day bills and at 488@488¾ for sixty days; posted rates, 486@488½; commercial bills, 485¾@485¾. Silver certificates, 59¾@60¾. Bar silver, 59¾. Mexican dollars, 47¾.

Government bonds steady; State bonds steady; railroad bonds irregular.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.
Amn. sugar	69,000	115⅝	106⅝	113¾	113⅝
Do pfd	100	118½	118½	118½	119
Amn. tobacco	45,500	111⅞	109⅝	110¼	110½
Do pfd	100	140	140	140	
Amn. Spiglass	100	30	30	30	34½
Do pfd	100	85	85	85	
Am. Cot. Oil pfd.	100	94	94	94	
Amn. smelting	200	42	42	41¾	41⅞
Do pfd	300	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¾
Adams Express	90	110½	110½	110½	
Am. steel & wire	37,800	39⅞	39⅜	39⅝	39¾
Do pfd	500	95⅞	95⅜	95⅝	95⅞
Atchison	1,900	21¾	21	21	21⅛
Do pfd	2,400	94¼	93⅝	93⅝	93⅞
Amn. Steel Hoop	2,600	48¾	47	47½	47
Do pfd	100	80	84½	80	84½
Anaconda	900	45¾	45¼	45¼	45½
Amn. Linseed	900	15¾	15¾	15¾	16¼
Do pfd	900	58¾	58¾	58	58¾
Amn. Malting Co.	200	6	6	6	6
Do pfd	200	27	25¼	25¼	26¾
Am. Car Foundry	400	16½	16	16	16
Do pfd	1,400	84¾	83¼	83¾	84
Amn. Ice	1,900	44⅝	43⅝	44¼	43
Do pfd	100	70½	70½	70½	77
Amn. Spirits	100	4	4	4	
Balt. & Ohio	1,700	74⅝	73½	74	74⅜
Brunswick	400	12½	11¾	12	12⅜
Balto. & Ohio	7,400	64½	63⅝	63⅝	63⅞
Do pfd	3,800	79⅜	78⅝	79⅛	79⅜
C. & E. I.	100	92½	92½	92½	93½
C., R. & P.	4,400	124	122⅝	123⅛	123⅜
C., M. & St. P.	5,000	124¼	123¼	123¼	123⅜
Do pfd	100	171⅜	171⅜	171⅜	
C., R. I. & P.	1,700	104⅝	104	104⅛	104¼
C., St. L., M. & O.	1,700	116	116	116	119
Do pfd	60	170	170	170	173
Ches. & Ohio	1,700	39¼	38¾	39⅛	39⅜
Cent. R.R. of N.J.	700	116½	116½	116½	119
C., C., C. & St. L.	500	62	61¾	61¾	61¾
Con. Gas, N. Y.	1,200	194	192	192	194½
Chicago Terminal	100	12	12	12	11¾
Do pfd	1,000	36	35	36	
Col. & Southern	2,500	5⅝	5	5⅛	5⅜
Do 1st pfd	100	46½	43¾	43¾	45½
Do 2d pfd	100	16	16	16	
Col. Mid. pfd	100	28½	28½	29¼	27¼
Col. Fuel & Iron	1,600	47¾	46¾	47	46¾
Do pfd	100	122	122	122	
C., I. & L.	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16½
Chi. Gt. Western	900	14	13¾	13¾	13⅞
Do pfd A	100	77¾	77¾	77¾	76¾
Cont'n'l Tobacco	6,500	33⅝	32¾	33⅛	33⅜
Do pfd	300	84	84	84	84¾
C., L. & W. pfd	200	55	54	55	55
Del. & Hudson	100				
Den. & R. Grande	800	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Do pfd	800	72¾	72¼	72¾	72
D. S. S. & A. pfd	500	15	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞
E. T., V. & G.	300	46¾	46¾	46¾	47
E. T. & T. Co	100	108	108	108	
Erie	300	13⅝	13	13⅛	13⅜
Do 1st pfd	1,100	37½	36¾	36¾	36⅞
Federal Steel	1,100	56⅜	55¼	56	55¼
Do pfd	800	75⅞	75⅛	75⅛	75
General Electric	100	127	127	127	127
Glucose	200	54	54⅜	56⅜	56⅝
Gt. Northern pfd	200	159½	159	159	159½
Do rights	3,000	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	
Hocking Valley	300	34½	34¼	34¼	34½
Do pfd	1,000	63¾	63¼	63¼	63¾
Ill. Central	1,000	114⅝	114	114	114⅜
Iowa Central	1,000	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	12½
Do pfd	200	53¾	53½	53½	53¾
International Paper	500	25	23¾	23¾	23
Do pfd	100	69	69	68½	68½
Louis. & Nash	2,500	81¾	81¼	81¼	81½
Met. W. S. Chgo	900	29	28½	29	
Do pfd	100	84	84	84	
Manhattan	8,200	100	99	99¾	99¾
M., K. & T. pfd	100	33½	33½	33½	33½
Mot. St. Ry	2,700	109¾	109¼	109¼	110
Mex. Cent. Ltd	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13
Mobile & Ohio	300	44¾	44	44¼	
Missouri Pacific	4,100	47¾	46¾	47	46⅝
Mex. National	400	8¾	8¾	8¾	
National Biscuit	400	37¾	37	37¼	37¾
Do pfd	100	94¾	94¼	94¼	94¾
Northern Pac.	1,000	74¾	74¼	74¼	74⅝
Do pfd	1,000	74¾	74¾	74¾	75⅛
National Steel	6,900	51¾	50¾	50¾	50⅞
Do pfd	400	96½	96	96½	
N. Y. Central	900	135½	134⅝	134⅝	135½
Norfolk & Wes	6,900	29½	29	29¼	28¾
Do pfd	2,500	74¾	74¼	74¼	74⅝
North Amn. Co	400	14¾	14¼	14¼	14½
N. Y. Ont. & W	3,400	24¾	24¼	24¼	24⅝
National Lead	900	17⅜	17	17	17⅛
Do pfd	110	106½	105¾	106½	
N. Y. Air Brake	100	131	131	131	
People's Gas	1,400	106⅜	105⅝	106	106⅛
Penna. R. R.	10,900	138½	135¾	135¾	135¾
Pacific Mail	6,600	41¾	39¾	39¾	41¾
Pullman	200	189	189	189	189
Pressed Steel Car	400	56⅝	56¼	56½	56½
Do pfd	185	87¾	87¼	87¼	87¾
P., C. & E.	100	58	58	58	
Pacific Coast	300	53	51¾	51¾	52
Reading	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Do 1st pfd	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Do 2d pfd	100	25¾	25¾	25¾	28¾
Republic Steel	1,400	25¾	25	25¼	25
Do pfd	100	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Southern Ry	1,100	12	12	12	12
Do pfd	2,400	57¾	56¾	57	57
Southern Pacific	1,300	39¼	38¾	38¾	39⅛
St. L. & S. F.	200	4	4	4	4
St. L. & San Fran	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
St. R. & T.	300	9¼	9	9	9¼
Do 1st pfd	2,500	15¾	13¾	13¾	15¾
Texas Pacific	500	17	16¾	16¾	16¾
Third Ave	37,200	102¾	96	97½	102¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	8,600	100	98	100	100
Union Pacific	20,000	51	50¾	50¾	50¾
Do pfd	2,200	77¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Un. Bag & P. pfd	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
U. S. Rubber	1,600	34	32¾	32¾	33½
Do pfd	900	91	94½	94¾	95½
U. S. Leather	3,500	17¾	17¼	17¼	17¾
Do pfd	1,200	76	74¾	74¾	76
U. S. Express	150	47½	47½	47½	48
W., St. L. & P.	2,000	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Do 1st pfd	300	54¾	53½	54¾	54½
Do 2d pfd	500	28	27¾	27¾	27¾
Wabash	400	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	7
Do pfd	200	20¾	20¾	20¾	21¾
Wisconsin Central	100	19½	19½	19½	19¾
Wheeling	100	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾
Western Union	400	84¾	84	84	84¾
Total sales.	416,328 shares.				

*Ex. div. 1 per cent.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	115	United States	46½
American	146	Fargo	123

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 2s, reg	102¾	U. S. old 4s, reg	114¾
U. S. 2s, coup	102¾	U. S. old 4s, coup	115¾
U. S. 3s, coup	106¾	U. S. 5s, reg	112¾
U. S. new 4s, reg	134	U. S. 5s, coup	112¾
U. S. new 4s, coup	134	Dis. of Col. 3.65s	117

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS

—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

$9000 Atch gen 4s	95½@96	$2000 L-N unf 4s	90
	96	2000 Penn Cv 4s	97¼
14000 do adj	82¾@82¾	7000 Met St. Ry 6s	110
6000 Ann Arbor 4s	85		
2000 Balto & O 6s	117½@	20000 Mex Cent 1st inc	23½
1000 Adams Ex 4s	104½	2000 do inc	23¾@
9000 A-N W 1st	97½	1000 do 20 inc	12¾
2000 B-O S W 4s	94@	2000 Mo K & T 5s	103½
67000 do 4s	100¾	15000 do con 5s	103¾
25000 B-O S W 5s	89¼@	3000 M-O gen 4s	86½
	89¼@	3000 M-St. L 4s	
15000 Bkln Un El 1st	114@		114
	114	3000 Man con 4s	102¾
11000 B & W 5s	75¾	2000 N C G S	
1000 B R T 5s	105		85¼@
10000 Can So 1st	107	2000 N Y C St L 4s	108
9000 do 2d	108¾	2000 N Y G-E 4s	93¾
34000 Cent Ga con 5s	89¼	2000 N Y Gas 5s	108
12000 Cent Pac 4s	95½	23000 N-W con 4s	93¾@
	95¾	3000 N Y N H-H 4s	
20000 do 3½s	88¾@89		105
11000 C-O gen 4½s	96¼	2000 N Pac 3s	67
13000 C R-I con 4s	71¾@	15000 do prior 4s	
	71¾@		104¾
1000 do ill div 3½s	104	12000 O S L con 5s	
10000 do 4s	111¾		114½@
15000 C-N-W 7s	135	15000 O-N-M 5s	111¾
12000 C R I-P 5s	107	2000 P-E 1st	87¾
40000 C R I-G 4s	93	19000 P Ft W-C 2d	
	106¾@		134
2000 Chi Term 4s	93¾	26000 Rdg gen 4s	85¼
1000 C C C-St L	86	1000 R G W 4s	97½
	86	3000 St L-S F 2d	
46000 Col Mid 2-4	80	class A	113¾
	80¾@	14000 St L-I M 5s	111¾
18000 C F I-C 5s	106¾@	96000 St L-S W 2d	
11000 C N Y con	110		87½@
3000 Colo So 4s	84	31000 S A-A P 4s	79¾
31000 Colo So 4s	87	309000 So Pac 4s	
900 D M-M L G			83¾@84¼
	226	12000 So Pac Cal con	
7000 D-R-G 4s	107	5s stamped	107
	107¾@	5000 So Ry 5s	108¾
10000 E-T H 4m 5s	108	7000 So Pac Ariz	
5000 E T V-G 5s	107	1st	110
5s	107¼@	2000 S R-T 6s	70¼
33000 E L-B 5s	103	23000 do inc	20¾
16000 Erie 1st con 4s	141	2000 T St L-K C 1st	
	141	tr	121@122
18000 do 1st con g 4s	112	2000 T-P 1st 5s	113¾
	112	9000 T-N O 5s	108½
15000 do gen 4s	71¾	12000 U P 4s	104¼@
10000 do 1st 5s	112¾	2000 Wab 1st 5s	
2000 I-Gt N 2d	61¾		117½@
10000 G H-S A 1st	101¾	7000 do 2d	90
10000 G H-S A 2d	97	113000 do deb ser B	
35000 H & T C-G 1st	72¾		36½@37
5000 Long Dock 6s	119¾	25000 Wis Cent 4s	91
2000 Laclede Gas 5s	108	19000 W N Y-P inc	
5s	108	5s	29¼@29¾
5000 L E-W 1st 5s	121½		

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Trading on the Stock Exchange today was without feature.

Description.	Sales.	Closing Bid.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sugar	7,000	111¾	113¾	109¾	113¾
Atchison	50	21	21	21	21
Do pfd	400	93¾	94	93¾	93¾
Amalgamated Copper	900	94	94¾	93¾	94
Boston Elevated	150	97½	97½	97½	97½
Bost. & Mont.	270	280	280	275	279
Butte & Boston Min.	200	69½	72	69	70
Baltic Mining	100	21	21	21	21
British Columbia	100	10	10¼	10	10¼
C., B. & Q.	100	125¾	126	125¾	125¾
Cochiti	500	11	11	10½	11
Dominion Coal	400	19	19	19	19
Erie Telephone	600	104	107	104	106¾
Elm River	50	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Fitchburg pfd	25	135	135	135	135
Isle Royale	50	26¼	26½	26¼	26¼
Montana Coke	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
Mex. Central	500	12½	12¾	12½	12¾
Mohawk	50	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Osceola Mining	200	75¾	77	75¾	77
Old Dom. Mining	250	20¾	20	20	20¼
Parrott	250	45¾	45¾	45	45¾
Tamarack Mining	100	192	192	192	192
Utah	100	30	30½	30	30½
Union Pac.	100	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Do pfd	200	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
United States Oil	1,300	19	19	18¾	19
Wolverine Mining	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
White Knob	1,200	17	20	17	20

BONDS.

$2000 G E 5s	114	$2000 Mex 4s	75¾
2000 Gas 1sts	91@91¼	2000 do 1st inc	29
5000 do 2ds	48¾		

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The Commercial-Advertiser's London financial cablegram says:

"The news of Lord Roberts' advance into the Orange Free State caused a cheerful opening in the markets here today, but the volume of business falling off, early advances were lost by noon. Later there was a slightly hardening tendency, which was maintained to the close, except in Americans, which began hard, but, with small steady buying, but lapsed on sales by New York which included bonds. It is apprehended here that New York will have to prepare for dearer money.

"Paris sold Spanish 4s, but the market there was otherwise firm. The bank lost £20,000 gold engaged for Brazil.

"The small amount due at the bank was renewed, and there was moderate fresh borrowing. Bills were firm and are expected to go to 4 per cent tomorrow.

"Silver was flat on the cessation of buying for the Russo-Chinese Bank, which has been in the market for some months."

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The market for American securities rallied generally firm all day on a more buoyant feeling. The final tone was steady and the demand fair. Spanish 4s closed at 67¾. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today was £20,000.

Consols for money, 100 13-16; do for the account, 100 15-16; Canadian Pacific, 101¾; Erie, 13¾; do first pfd., 28¾; Illinois Central, 119½; Union Pacific pfd., 79; St. Paul common, 127; New York Central, 133⅝; Pennsylvania, 69¾; Reading, 9⅝; Northern Pacific pfd., 76¾; Atchison, 22; Louisville, 85¾; Grand Trunk, 8¾; Anaconda, 9¼. Bar silver quiet, 27¼d per oz. Money, 2¼@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¼@3⅝ per cent. The rate for three months' bills, 3¼ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£ 499,000
Circulation, decreased	272,000
Bullion, increased	227,010
Other securities, increased	212,000
Other deposits, decreased	761,000
Public deposits, increased	1,497,000
Notes, reserve, increased	316,000

Government securities unchanged. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability is 46.93, per cent. Last week it was 46.50 per cent. Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Prices improved on the bourse today, owing to satisfactory news in regard to the situation of the British in Cape Colony, this being accentuated by the low contango rates. Later the market grew calm. There were important purchases of Rio tinto on German account. Kaffirs were in active demand. De Beers leading.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation, decreased	3,275,000
Treasury deposits, decreased	10,250,000
Gold in hand, increased	275,000
Bills discounted, decreased	32,400,000
Silver in hand, increased	1,350,000

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—Business was quiet on the bourse today. American securities were in good demand. Local securities rallied. Near the end there were repurchases on encouraging Western advices.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations in the Trading Centers of the County.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Mining stocks:

Cholla	15	Ontario	800
Crown Point	10	Ophir	50
Con. Cal. & Va.	130	Plymouth	13
Deadwood	50	Quicksilver	175
Gould & Curry	15	Sierra Nevada	750
Hale & Norcross	25	Standard	200
Homestake	5000	Union Con	22
Iron Silver	50	Yellow Jacket	15

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Mining stocks::

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Dictator	3¾	4	26,000
New Zealand	40	42	5,000
Puritan	1¾	1¾	5,000

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Mining stocks:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Acacia	7¾	8	10,000
Bankers	16¾	17	14,000
Copper Mountain	6¾	6¾	5,000
Dante	15¾	15¾	14,000
Findley	1¼	1¾	5,000

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Following is a statement of Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock, the receipts including stock received direct by packers:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Feb. 12	19,527	143	46,006	16,859
Tuesday, Feb. 13	7,100	71	34,406	6,575
Wednesday, Feb. 14	15,306	249	40,264	16,755
Thursday, Feb. 15	16,000	200	35,000	12,000
Totals	48,444	1,404	158,119	58,913
Same per'd last week	49,331	1,503	163,169	60,229
Same period 1899	44,454	1,304	171,089	63,755
Shipments—				
Monday, Feb. 12	4,434		6,337	1,252
Tuesday, Feb. 13	4,418	4	11,624	2,032
Wednesday, Feb. 14	4,915		7,308	2,032
Thursday, Feb. 15	3,500		8,500	1,500
Totals	14,395	4	24,326	5,858
Same per'd last week	14,418	6	24,790	4,161
Same period 1899	11,249	9	41,296	9,400

Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thus far this week	95,000	247,000	108,000
Same period last week	101,000	257,000	93,000
Same period 1899	102,000	255,000	96,000
Same period 1898	112,000	253,000	102,000
Same period 1897	94,000	246,000	87,000

Today's receipts are estimated at 2,500 cattle, 28,000 hogs, and 1,000 sheep.

There were imported from old Mexico into the United States last month 1,900 cattle, against 6,000 in December, 15,000 in January, 18,000 two years ago, 22,688 three years ago, and 25,578 in January, 1896. Of the 1,900 imported last month 1,393 were 2-year-olders, 438 3-year-old steers, 258 cows, and 114 calves. California got 1,214 head, of which 196 were slaughtered.

Packing exports, 2,700 hogs, and shippers 6,000, leaving 6,000 in the pens. Armour bought 6,000; Anglo-American, 2,900; Boyd & Lunham, 1,000; Continental, 1,600; Hammond, 1,600; Hathaway, 1,600; International, 1,500; Lipton, 1,600; Morris, 1,400; Swift, 5,800. Drove's averaging 250@300 lbs. sold at $4.67¼@4.72½; 70-lb backs, $4.75@4.80; 55-lb pigs, $4.54.

Cattle sold actively and 10@15c higher than last Monday. Sheep closed steady at same as last Monday. Sheep 10@20c higher, and lambs 5@10c lower than last Monday. Veal calves sold at 20@25c higher than last Tuesday.

Eleven markets received 76,400 hogs, against 78,000 a week ago, and 92,000 the corresponding Thursday a year ago. Total seven packing days thus far this week, 540,000, against 362,000 a week ago, and 345,000 a year ago.

Cattle—The cattle, calves, and native beef cattle ruled 10c higher than Wednesday's lowest prices. A good demand prevailed and the market closed comparatively firm. Steers averaging 1,440@1,620 lbs sold at $3.90@5.65, bulk at $4.05@5.35; corn-fed Western steers, $4.00@5.55; bulk, $4.

RATES FOR G. A. R.

ASSENGER ASSOCIATION
ONE CENT A MILE.

he Chicago Encampment est Ever Offered—National al Association's Meeting ton, S. C., Receives a Re- Illinois Central Becomes a r for Pacific Coast Busi-

senger association lines, at n this city yesterday, decided e of one cent a mile for the pment of the Grand Army of o be held in this city next Au- the lowest rate ever made for Commissioner Donald was ppoint a committee to recom- the March meeting for the of a joint agency to handle ring the encampment; to sug- tickets to be used, and what e taken regarding the trans- A. R. committees coming the necessary arrangements s, etc. The various roads elves not to give passes or re- rtation to anybody on ac- ecampment pending the report ommittee at the March meet- ain that the Western roads ines in the country will fol- ple of the Central Passenger meeting here on Tuesday to round up the circuit, that Gilmore, the principal backer of the enterprise in Philadelphia, had re- fused to sign the agreement.

This was a most unexpected blow to the incipient organization, and of its effect President Anson merely said: "You can draw your own conclusions."

What the veteran meant was that the association scheme was a failure, for this season at least.

Philadelphia was regarded as about the most securely backed club in the proposed circuit at the time the meeting was held in this city, and a failure in that quarter was enough to make the case of the promoters hopeless, being compelled, as they were, to provide an eighth city, even with Philadelphia safe in the fold.

History of the Organization.

The proposed new baseball association has been agitated for more than six months. It was intended as a rival of the National league, one of its cardinal principles being the obliteration of the reserve rule, allowing ball-players to sign contracts and play wherever they chose at the end of each season.

In other respects the rivalry was intended by a majority of the promoters to be friendly. They believed rivalry would redound to the benefit of the National league itself. But the latter prepared for hostile action as soon as it became convinced there was a chance of the new organization getting on its feet. President Young was authorized to announce that a new league, to be called by the same name as the rival, the American association had applied for protection in certain cities to be named.

This meant that the National league intended to start still another baseball organization to ease its rivals started, and with clubs in all of the same cities to crush out the youngster by means of conflicting games all through the summer.

The conductors of the new enterprise kept ahead, however, and with the assistance of McGraw and Robinson, the Baltimore players, who proved they had the sympathy of the Baltimore baseball public, succeeded in getting what appeared to be sufficient backing in seven cities. These were Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Boston in the East, and Chicago, Louisville, St. Louis, and Milwaukee in the West.

Backers Hard to Get.

This was not accomplished, however, without a degree of effort which made it apparent capitalists were slow about backing the enterprise, and as the promoters in most cities hesitated to one person or another to give out the name of the actual backers there was always considerable skepticism about the financial foundations of the proposed league. Such was the condition when the promoters met in Chicago on Tuesday, but they effected an organization, electing Adrian C. Anson President and Philip Peterson of Baltimore secretary and treasurer.

This came somewhat as a surprise, many having doubted whether the plan ever would reach even that stage. It resulted in stirring up some enthusiasm among the new league's sympathizers everywhere, in Louisville especially a decidedly cordial feeling being shown. But the committee which went East for the supposed purpose of finding the eighth club made its report yesterday, and it was that one of the original seven had failed. Hence the new league is a failure, and the National league will have the field all to itself again for another season.

Anson Is Disappointed.

President Anson was keenly disappointed last night, but so far from seeking to conceal the facts he readily told the exact situation, and admitted the scheme had been a failure.

"I need hardly say how much I regret it," the veteran declared. "I have worked long and hard on the enterprise; but it is not this work which I regret. It is the fact that something which I am absolutely sure would prove a great benefit to baseball did not succeed. My idea all along has been that rivalry—and by that I mean friendly rivalry—was the crying need of the national game at the present time."

McGraw Gives Up Fight.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—John McGraw, who has been the chief promoter in the ranks of the American Baseball association, has given up the fight. McGraw's decision settles it. There will be no American association.

The league has won its fight. McGraw's determination late tonight to give up the hopeless task was made after a hurried visit to Philadelphia this afternoon and a conference there with Mr. Gilmore, who has been this association's financial backer in that city. At the recent Chicago meeting it was decided that each club entering the association should within three weeks put up $5,000 as a guarantee of good faith.

The Philadelphia association people have been unable to secure the grounds they wanted. For this reason Mr. Gilmore informed McGraw this afternoon he would not put up the money at present in the face of this uncertainty. Only this morning before he went to Philadelphia McGraw was hopeful of securing the eighth club needed, but when he returned tonight he had changed his mind and given up the fight. He will not say whether he will play with the New York league team or the Baltimore club, but it is known both he and Robinson will again sign with the big league.

ANSON'S LEAGUE BUBBLE BURSTS.

Philadelphia Backers of New American Baseball Association Weaken.

WILL NOT PUT UP MONEY.

McGraw, Principal Organizer in East, Abandons Fight and Others Follow.

DROP PLAN FOR ONE YEAR.

The New American Baseball association bubble has burst. Yesterday President Anson received a telegram from McGraw and Peterson, the committee appointed at the meeting here on Tuesday to round up the circuit, that Gilmore, the principal backer of the enterprise in Philadelphia, had refused to sign the agreement.

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FIRST CHICAGO PLAYER REPORTS.

Catcher Chance Arrives and Praises Harvey, the New Pitcher.

Catcher Chance arrived in Chicago yesterday from Fresno, Cal., and called on President Hart. Chance is looking in fine condition. He says the new man, Harvey, is a wonder, and one of the best batters he ever saw. As a pitcher Harvey does first-class work, but his chief reputation is as a batter. Chance said he was playing first base on the coast, and he never saw a man get the ball to first as quickly as Harvey.

Chance is the first of the Chicago players to report.

Connie Mack came down from Milwaukee and held a conference with Ban Johnson and Comiskey yesterday afternoon. What disposition is to be made of Loftus' Grand Rapids club is yet an open question.

Charles Comiskey will take his Chicago American league baseball team on its training trip the first of April. The players will go first to West Baden Springs for a week, after which they will go to Champaign to play a two weeks' engagement with the University of Illinois team. Then they will return to Chicago and go arrange games with Stagg's maroons.

Pitcher Cunningham of the Pittsburg-Louisville club visited Captain Anson yesterday and had a long talk over the prospects of the new association. Cunningham says he is not wanted in Pittsburg and is on the market. Cunningham started badly with Louisville last year, reporting out of condition, having been engaged in training a college team, and lost ten out of the first eleven games. After that he won fifteen straight. Cunningham may be one of Anson's men and would give the new association at least one good player for Chicago.

TEN CLUBS NOW SEEM ASSURED.

Baltimore and Washington Will Continue in National League Circuit.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Washington and Baltimore will both have National league teams this season, according to emphatic statements made today by Frank de Hass Robison in the presence of Hanlon and Von der Horst, who unhesitatingly indorsed the statement. Said Robison:

"The National league has not abandoned the territory of Washington nor will it do so. Wagner is reported as selling his players. He has this right and should all of them be disposed of the National league would place another team there. It would be in charge of other parties should Wagner desire to be relieved of his franchise.

"The Circuit committee has not been authorized to offer Wagner any price for his franchise. Another reason why the National league would not abandon Washington is furnished by the report that the new association is seeking to locate there.

"As for Baltimore, Hanlon and Von der Horst have taken a firm stand for a club here."

President Hart said yesterday he had no reason to believe there would be less than ten clubs in the National league the coming season. Washington and Baltimore, he declared, would no more quitting now than they have been at any time, so far as he knew.

SAYS BALTIMORE CAN BE DROPPED.

Soden of Boston Thinks Arbitrary Action Is Possible.

New York, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—A. H. Soden, President of the Boston club, is quoted as making a statement today that may be of considerable interest to the owners of the Baltimore National league club. "I think it will be the easiest thing in the world to go on this season without Baltimore. In my judgment Baltimore could not recover a cent of damages, as the original compact would be broken, and the other clubs would have a perfect right to make a new combination. The best that Baltimore could get would be what the courts might allow for damages. Possibly Soden in making these remarks shows the hand of the Brush-Soden-Freedman combine that is bound to bring about a split during the coming season.

Another report emanating from Boston is that Jouett Meekin, the great pitcher, who was transferred by the New York management to Boston last season to help Soden's team win the pennant, is to once more join the New Yorks.

It was freely alleged in this city last summer that Meekin was merely loaned to the Boston club for the season.

Manager Selee of the Bostons today verified the statement that Meekin would not be on his team next season.

TOMORROW'S COLLEGE MEETING.

Important Athletic Conference at the Chicago Beach Hotel.

The meeting of the college conference called for tomorrow at the Chicago Beach Hotel is likely to be one of the most important ever held. It is the first special meeting of the body called since its organization. The chief business ostensibly is the proposed change in the management of the Western Intercollegiate Athletic association. They amount really to an abolition of the association and the substitution of a Western athletic meet given by the nine colleges of the conference.

Seven of these colleges agreed to ask for the meeting, believing the changes should be made at once. Chicago and Northwestern were content with the present regime. The announcement that Burroughs would probably be a competitor again this year under one of the sections of the present intercollegiate rules has hastened the action of some of the institutions, as they feel that the Chicago man is likely to win. However, as Professor Pattengill is ill he will probably not be able to attend.

A little wrangle in football was held in the gym this afternoon. Trainer Fitzpatrick put a half dozen candidates for the 1900 quarterback position through their paces.

The Athletic board at its meeting tonight left the matter of football coach in abeyance.

Lake View Outbats Austin.

Lake View defeated the Austin High School indoor team yesterday at Ravenswood Y. M. C. A. by a score of 37 to 18. Lake View's batting in the first inning won the game. Twice home runs cleared the bases. Evanston and West Division are now left in the championship finals and the deciding game will be played on neutral grounds.

Row in a Basketball Game.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The fourth of the basketball games between the Fond du Lac and Ripon military teams was given to Fond du Lac tonight by a score of 2 to 0, Ripon having left the floor in the last half, with the score standing 21 to 9 in Fond du Lac's favor. Dysart of Ripon was ruled off for rough playing.

VARDON PLAYS AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

Does Better than Expected on the Links of the Country Club.

St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Harry Vardon, the British champion golfer, reached here today at 1:05, accompanied by Charles S. Cox of New York. After luncheon they drove to the golf links of the Country club, which are located about three-quarters of a mile from the hotel. Both were rather pleased with the appearance of the course and started at once for a couple of rounds.

Vardon drove off easily and only got one over four in the first six holes, that being a five on the second, the latter requiring three holes to drive three, and four, which resulted in 37 for the first round. This was rather better than expected, even from Vardon, on his first attempt, and especially after a long railway journey, but his luck changed a trifle on the second half, and he brought in a score for 42, making the whole play for 18 holes in 79.

The schedule as published a few days ago has been changed, for it was decided that Willie Smith was entitled to meet Vardon in the first match here, so he will play him Saturday, and Nicholls will take the Ormond engagement next Monday. Scores:

Vardon	5	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	37	Total, 79
	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	42	
Cox	5	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	37	Total, 80
	5	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	43	

Heikes Leads the Marksmen.

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 15.—Although the weather was cold today the shooting tournament finished excellent sport. Rolla Heikes was high gun, with a score of 186 broken targets out of a possible 190. Gilbert came second, with 183.

Young's score was 149, and Elliott's 148. Mr. Shattuck did splendid work in the sixth event. Of the fifty-three contestants she was the only one to break the twenty straight. C. E. Delong of Hot Springs successfully defended the championship medal against Joe Matthews of Fort Smith by score of 46 to 42.

St. Louis' Six Day Race.

St. Louis, May Feb. 15.—The six-day go-as-you-please race at Charles Hatchorian has narrowed down to a three-cornered fight between Cox, Barnes, and Day. The score at 11 o'clock tonight follows:

	Miles.	Laps.		Miles.	Laps.
Cox	460	12	Graham	372	3
Barnes	451	9	Dean	372	1
Day	450	10	Hart	324	4
Campana	416	14	Glick	351	4
Hegelman	37				

SALE OF BONNER HORSES.

OLD GUARD OF THE TROTTING TURF IS AT THE GARDEN.

Great Crowd, Including General Tracey, Witnesses the Auction of the Pets Belonging to the Late Editor—Maud S. Exhibited and Cheered—Praytell Brings $6,100, and Sunol, Although Her Days of Usefulness Are Over, Sells for $4,000.

New York, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Those who love a horse for a horse's sake gathered in Madison Square Garden today to bid on or witness the sale of the trotters owned by the late Robert Bonner. The crowd was the largest ever seen at a sale in this city, numbering at least 6,000 persons, composed chiefly of members of the old guard of the trotting turf.

There were General B. F. Tracy, John H. Schuits, Charles Koerner, J. B. Houston, David Bonner, Hamilton Busby, W. R. Jarvier, Nathan Strauss, John E. Green, Major P. P. Johnson of Kentucky, Robert Steel of Philadelphia, John Shepard of Boston, and others equally as prominent.

It was a vitascopic picture of twenty-five years ago. Maud S., 2:08¾, for a decade the queen of the trotting turf and still the holder of the world's record for a mile to a high wheel sulky over a regulation course, was the first animal exhibited. She was not to be sold—simply shown to please the old-timers, who refuse to believe her equal has yet appeared.

This is the mare for which the late William H. Vanderbilt refused an offer of $100,000 from a syndicate of speculators and then sold her to Robert Bonner for $40,000 because he knew Mr. Bonner would treat her as a mare of her station and pedigree should be treated, and because he, like Mr. Vanderbilt, never raced his horses for money or allowed pools to be sold on them when they started against time.

The grand old mare is 26 years old, and a swayback shows that age is beginning to tell on her. For all that she was as lively as a cricket and her eye as bright as ever. Men doffed their hats and women waved handkerchiefs to the erstwhile queen as she was led out of the ring.

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Praytell, a modern animal, with a record of 2:09¾, was the first one offered for sale. Several years ago he cost Mr. Bonner $5,100. Today he was bought for $6,100 by Robert Steel of Philadelphia. He is one of the handsomest big harness horses in America and would make an ideal opponent for Cobwebs on the speedway. Several New York fanciers bid against Mr. Steel, but his bid lasted the longest.

Elfrida, 2:13¾; Don L., 2:12¼; Richard Carvel, and Prince Ansel were the next horses sold in the track.

Then came Sunol, 2:08¼, who holds the world's record to a high-wheel sulky on a regulation track. She was bought for $4,000 by Mr. Bonner paid the late Senator Leland Stanford of California $14,000, $1,000 more than was paid for the mare who was the first trotter to trot a mile in 2:20 or better, making a record at that age of 2:18. She reduced her mark to 2:08¼ when she made another world's record at the time, equaled it as a 4-year-old, another world's record, and went the distance in 2:08¾ as a 6-year-old.

Sunol has now passed, bred, her days of usefulness as a racing animal have long since passed, and the track has been abolished. Judging from a trade standpoint, predicted she would not bring more than $2,500. But a few of the sentimental wanted her. She was knocked down for $1,500. This was quickly raised by Frederick Quimby of Boston with a bid of $2,000. These two gentlemen then began to run against time. The $3,000 mark was reached. Then John H. Schultz stepped in and the great mare was finally knocked down to him for $4,000.

JOCKEY SHAW IN WINNING FORM.

"Pittsburg Phil's" New Rider Has a Lucky Day at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The racing conditions and the class of horses engaged in the races at the Fair Grounds today were an improvement on those of yesterday. The followers of the new riding star, W. Shaw, had a good day of it. Shaw is a boy of 18 months, and has made the most of them, landing three winners and two seconds.

The only real setback his admirers had was when Zack Ford was beaten in the half mile race for 2-year-olds. Zack Ford was backed from 2 to 1 to even money, while Adnoor, the opening favorite, receded from 8 to 5 to 3 to 1. Shaw got his mount at the post. Zack Ford led a long ways as he could, but he tired in the final sixteenth and was passed out by Adnoor, who won going away. Moss was third, Dr. Jim a length back, strong third, beating the other two Morris bred youngsters, Bright Night and Silver Coin.

Another report emanating from Boston is that Jouett Meekin, the great pitcher, who was transferred by the New York management to Boston last season to help Soden's team win the pennant, is to once more join the New Yorks.

It was freely alleged in this city last summer that Meekin was merely loaned to the Boston club for the season.

Manager Selee of the Bostons today verified the statement that Meekin would not be on his team next season.

TOMORROW'S COLLEGE MEETING.

Important Athletic Conference at the Chicago Beach Hotel.

The meeting of the college conference called for tomorrow at the Chicago Beach Hotel is likely to be one of the most important ever held. It is the first special meeting of the body called since its organization. The chief business ostensibly is the proposed change in the management of the Western Intercollegiate Athletic association. They amount really to an abolition of the association and the substitution of a Western athletic meet given by the nine colleges of the conference.

Seven of these colleges agreed to ask for the meeting, believing the changes should be made at once. Chicago and Northwestern were content with the present regime. The announcement that Burroughs would probably be a competitor again this year under one of the sections of the present intercollegiate rules has hastened the action of some of the institutions, as they feel that the Chicago man is likely to win. However, as Professor Pattengill is ill he will probably not be able to attend.

A little wrangle in football was held in the gym this afternoon. Trainer Fitzpatrick put a half dozen candidates for the 1900 quarterback position through their paces.

The Athletic board at its meeting tonight left the matter of football coach in abeyance.

Lake View Outbats Austin.

Lake View defeated the Austin High School indoor team yesterday at Ravenswood Y. M. C. A. by a score of 37 to 18. Lake View's batting in the first inning won the game. Twice home runs cleared the bases. Evanston and West Division are now left in the championship finals and the deciding game will be played on neutral grounds.

Row in a Basketball Game.

Fond du Lac, Wis., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—The fourth of the basketball games between the Fond du Lac and Ripon military teams was given to Fond du Lac tonight by a score of 2 to 0, Ripon having left the floor in the last half, with the score standing 21 to 9 in Fond du Lac's favor. Dysart of Ripon was ruled off for rough playing.

VARDON PLAYS AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

Does Better than Expected on the Links of the Country Club.

St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Harry Vardon, the British champion golfer, reached here today at 1:05, accompanied by Charles S. Cox of New York. After luncheon they drove to the golf links of the Country club, which are located about three-quarters of a mile from the hotel. Both were rather pleased with the appearance of the course and started at once for a couple of rounds.

Vardon drove off easily and only got one over four in the first six holes, that being a five on the second, the latter requiring three holes to drive three, and four, which resulted in 37 for the first round. This was rather better than expected, even from Vardon, on his first attempt, and especially after a long railway journey, but his luck changed a trifle on the second half, and he brought in a score for 42, making the whole play for 18 holes in 79.

The schedule as published a few days ago has been changed, for it was decided that Willie Smith was entitled to meet Vardon in the first match here, so he will play him Saturday, and Nicholls will take the Ormond engagement next Monday. Scores:

Vardon	5	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	37	Total, 79
	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	42	
Cox	5	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	37	Total, 80
	5	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	43	

Heikes Leads the Marksmen.

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 15.—Although the weather was cold today the shooting tournament finished excellent sport. Rolla Heikes was high gun, with a score of 186 broken targets out of a possible 190. Gilbert came second, with 183.

Young's score was 149, and Elliott's 148. Mr. Shattuck did splendid work in the sixth event. Of the fifty-three contestants she was the only one to break the twenty straight. C. E. Delong of Hot Springs successfully defended the championship medal against Joe Matthews of Fort Smith by score of 46 to 42.

St. Louis' Six Day Race.

St. Louis, May Feb. 15.—The six-day go-as-you-please race at Charles Hatchorian has narrowed down to a three-cornered fight between Cox, Barnes, and Day. The score at 11 o'clock tonight follows:

	Miles.	Laps.		Miles.	Laps.
Cox	460	12	Graham	372	3
Barnes	451	9	Dean	372	1
Day	450	10	Hart	324	4
Campana	416	14	Glick	351	4
Hegelman	37				

105; Winyah, 107; and Gussie Fay, 108, finished as named. Winner, Burlingame Stock Farm's b. f. by Sam Lucas—Turquoise. Start good. Won easily. In the next two were doing their best. Ella Boland avoided the early hot pace today, and won with plenty to spare.

Second race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
13-10	M. F. Tarpey, 108 (Spencer)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
10-1	Intrepido, 98 (J. Daly)	2	1½	1½	2½	2½
6-1	Scotch Belle, 103 (Henry)	3	2½	2½	3½	3½

Time, 1:13. Moonbright, 103 pounds; Sublime, 98; On Time, 98; Floranthe, 103; and Marion Brisfol, 103, finished as named. Winner, Ed Corrigan's b. g., by Bassetlaw—Idol. Start good. Won cleverly; second easily. M. F. Tarpey had to be hard ridden through the final furlong to get up, but was going away at the end.

Third race, ¾ mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8-1	Harry Thoburn, 107 (Henry)	1	3½	2½	2½	1½
3-1	Foco, 100 (T. Walsh)	4	2½	1½	1½	2½
1-1	Mocorito, 108 (Spencer)	2	1½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:13. Lady Britannic, 90 pounds; Sister Alice, 90; Morimel, 104; Castake, 104; F. F., 92; and Florence Fink, 97, finished as named. Winner, Elcanshaw Bros.' b. g., by St. Cyr—Miss Goodrich. Start fair. Won with the first three driven out. Harry Thoburn was taken back after passing the half and saved for the finish. He had to do his best then to get to the leader, but won rather handily at the end.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
2-1	Potente, 112 (T. Walsh)	2	2½	2½	1½	1½
9-20	Zoroaster, 118 (Spencer)	1	1½	1½	2½	2½
20-1	Chimura, 101 (Henry)	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:53½. Winner, C. E. Durnell's b. h., by Radine—Zora. Fair start. Won easily. The first two were driving hard. Potente's performance was something of a form reversal, but the race was run just to suit him.

Fifth race, ⅞ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
1-2	Quarter, 107 (Spencer)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
11-5	Yellow Tail, 102 (Jenkins)	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
40-1	Jen'le Reed, 102 (T. Walsh)	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:28. Sly, 105 pounds, also ran. Winner, Ed Corrigan's b. g., by Ben Ali—Hot Spring. Start good. Won easily; second and third driven out. Storm King is in good form now, and the further he went the further he beat the poor ones opposed to him.

Today's Tanforan Entries.

First race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Dog Town, 109 pounds; Tom Cromwell, 109; Socialist, 106; Inverary II., 106; Einstein, 106; Ping, 106; Dr. Marks, 101; Rapido, 101; None Such, 101; Lavaler, 96.

Second race, ¾ mile, 3-year-olds—Chotesu, 112 pounds; Agesta, 109; Formatus, 109; Aborigine, 109; Sam Dannebaum, 109; Bandora, 107; Red Cherry, 107; March Seven, 107.

Third race, ¾ mile—Storm King, 121 pounds; Rosabra, 121; Pongo, 121; Mainstay, 121; Espirando, 118; Grand Sachem, 118; Orion, 118; Taxi, 103; Cassius, 117; Jael, 116; Gold Coin, 116; Gods On, 114; Sir Urion, 114.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, handicap—Timesaker, 115 pounds; Judge Bell, 110; Headwater, 109; Mocorito, 107; Yemen, 107.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs, 3-year-olds—Summer, 107 pounds; Miss Cox, 107; Almendral, 107; Silver Tail, 104; St. Anthony, 104; Glooose, 104; Will Fay, 104; Montebank, 104; Hiram Johnson, 104; Mildred Hughes, 102; May Gertrude, 102; Morgare, 102; Devereaux, 107.

Sixth race, ¾ mile—Ricardo, 118 pounds; Jockey Bill, 116; Scintillate, 116; Formella, 116; Anchored, 114; Correct, 114; St. Apollinaris, 114; Baron Trim, 114; Modwena, 113; Cymamo, 113; Miss Reel, 111.

THRESHIE'S BRILLIANT CHANCE.

Boston Man Misses the Opportunity to Get a Billiard Record.

[BY JOHN A. THATCHER.]

New York, Feb. 15.—[Special.]—Charles Threshie of Boston is what the horsemen call a "morning glory." Carrying no record to the track, but when the purse is seen hanging on the wire he calls for a chair in the last notch.

Tonight, starting with Dr. Mial, a game having no significance, and only played merely for the amusement of the women, Threshie made the wonderful score of 360 in the first twenty innings, making an average never before shown by an amateur.

Then, with forty points to make in six innings to beat McCreery's world's record, he began to die as publicly as he had lived. He had to twenty-third inning, leaving himself with eleven to go and three innings to get it. Now came an exhibition of nerve and generalship which would make some hard all-around shots the crowd "hand and old" while Threshie took eight innings to complete his score.

As it is, his average of nearly thirteen has never been beaten only by Foss and McCreery in a public contest. Many of Threshie's long drawn shots were phenomenal. He's a player of the Gallagher order and nurses well at times. In the match with Dr. Mial he averaged 30 with 30, his average then being 33 2-3. Three innings were lost by the closest of margins and again in the closing game he scored 123 in 20 innings, with no higher run than 23.

McCreery left the ball at the 380 mark. He had only to defeat Dr. Mial, now a very settled revenge," meaning that Mial was favoring Threshie. It was a remark entirely uncalled for. Dr. Mial is made of too good stuff to favor any game from a start when the balls were comparatively safe. Once Threshie made a seven-foot run Mial forward the finish he missed a straight carom and again banked through the balls.

Dr. Mial's total was 161, his high run 40. He took defeat good-naturedly, but the long-headed Southerner is likely to call down McCreery.

Foss' final practice for the McCreery game on Friday was an average of 20 in 400, with high run of 70.

Jacob Schaefer is back in town. He leaves on Monday for an extended tour of New England and Canada. As Mrs. Schaefer and the children are on the way to Chicago it is noised that Jake has given New York the "go-by."

Rivalry is increasing in the final billiard game between Foss and McCreery this week. The approached Foss this afternoon at Slosson's and asked: "Are you betting $100 to $70 that you will beat me?" "Yes," replied Foss. "I offer to bet $70 once yesterday, and also $100 that I would win by 100 points, but that filled my book at such figures. Come on and bet $100 to $70 if you look like an even thing?" And McCreery retired.

Foss afterwards asked: "I ought to bet him $200 to $140 now, hadn't I?" "Yes," his friends said "Yes and no." The first applying if McCreery were to bet his own money, the alternative referring to the purse now made up by St. Louis men, who are present in force.

This afternoon F. A. Keeney beat both Foss and McCreery. One of players endeavoring to give the Brooklynite odds of 3 to 2. Keeney with Foss scored 130 to 171, averaging 7, and with McCreery 200 to 300, averaging 10; high run 50 by Keeney. J. B. Stark plays Keeney 300 up at the Hanover club, Brooklyn, Friday night, and Keeney is backing himself heavily at $10 against $100.

THEY BEAT THE LEAGUE LEADERS.

Chicago Cyclists Win Two Out of Three from the Jackson Parks.

The Chicago Cyclists drew nearer to the Jackson Parks in the South End league by winning two of the three games played last night. Scores:

Jackson Pks.	1	2	3	Chicago.	1	2	3
Hoffman...179	165	178	178	Gaston...132	160	158	172
Fredrick's.179	165	148	190	Sinnabaugh 219	153	155	
Rockwell...182	171	178	178	Edgerton...178	196	190	
Sandmeyer..180	206	206	206	Jones...178	178	178	
Collier.....147	166	195	195	Chisholm...201	178	160	
Totals...823	809	909		Totals...864	855	729	

In the West Chicago league the Robeys won three games from the Rexes. Chalmers made high average of 197 2-3 and high score of 226. Results:

Robeys.	1	2	3	Rex.	1	2	3
Chalmers...174	226	190		Holler.....151	157	180	
Parker.....179	192	208		Rucher.....169	157	163	
Boyd.....175	182	190		Seifried....161	157	163	
Drake.....182	140	159		Kaeppel.....150	150	144	
Dreis, Jr...171	159	159		Langenhan 193	161	168	
Totals...893	920	846		Totals...814	764	841	

In the Northwest league the Olympias took three easy games from the Columbias, and incidentally landed the quarterly prize of $25 offered by the manager of the Schoenhofen alleys. Scores:

Individual prize with average of 178.							
Olympia.	1	2	3.	Columbia.	1	2	3.
Schultz...188	163	183		Gutzeell...183	139	172	
A. Hoeft...154	193	150		Englehardt 125	161	142	
W. Hoeft...157	190	137		Elver's....139	210	154	
Hempel.....170	176	164		Schram....144	158	115	
Ernst.....120	155	147		Rudiger....94	140	145	
Totals...779	875	783		Totals...605	826	734	

The Oakland-Lincoln series in the Interclub league was postponed. At Bliss & Shafer's alley last night Steele and Stam won four out of five games from Bodecker and Waller. Steele averaged 187.

The game between the Superior and the Circuit Court clerks resulted in three straight victories for the former, the score being 1,046, 1,140, and 1,108 for the Superiors, and 980, 948, and 824 for the Circuits. Eight men played on each side. High average was made by Captain Andrew J. Schultz of the Superiors, who rolled 170 2-3.

All Stars Win and Lose.

Columbus, O., Feb. 15.—The All-Star bowling team opened its tour here today, playing two series with a picked team of local bowlers. The All-Stars won the afternoon but lost the night series. The high roll was made by Kern, 224.

In the afternoon games Ruppinger of St. Louis, Kenna of Chicago, Mason of Detroit, Ahlbardt of Brooklyn, and Reed of Columbus made up the All-Star team. Scores:

All-Stars			
Columbus	918	881	831
	776	870	888

Tonight Crim of Toledo, Ottmer of New York, and Kern of Cincinnati took the places of Kenna, Gebhardt, and Mason. Scores:

All-Stars			
Columbus	893	878	963
	919	919	948

The All-Stars remain here tomorrow for practice and will bowl in Cincinnati on Saturday.

Kibbe and Pritchard Win.

At the Wanderers' curling rinks yesterday afternoon Kibbe defeated R. Nelson in the Curris medal series by a score of 21 to 9. Both sides scored in eight of the sixteen heads, but Nelson and his men were only able to get one double, one double, and four singles, three fours, one three, defeated Wood in the same series by a score of 17 to 12. Pritchard led all the way. The rinks:

R. Fraser,		Kibbe,	
J. G. Davis,		Pritchard,	
J. Campbell,		W. Raffen,	
H. W. Kibbe, skip 21.		R. Nelson,	
E. Millar,		Wood, skip 9.	
J. Ralston,		Fraser,	
W. Nelson,		Savage,	
G. Wood, skip 12.	

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Thomas J. Corbett, Onslow, Ia., Jesse Comport, Chicago 22 22
George Brandles, May G. Rogers 22 22
William Mallarky, Lizzie Mechan 22 22
Doric C. Southwick, Neva Carrie Rhea 22 22
John Reardon, Annie Hanon 22 22
Allan R. Parrish, Jennie Mae Merritt 22 22
Charles Kristufek, Mary Tyner 22 22
William R. Allen, Barbara McConnihe 22 22
John Winter, Maggie Roemer 22 22
Herman Deutch, Jennie Reich 22 22
Theodore N. Walker, Lucy N. Dadd 22 22

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF U.S. WEATHER BUREAU.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday:

For Illinois, Ohio and Indiana—Fair, continued cold Friday and Saturday, fresh northwesterly winds.

For Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa—Fair and continued cold Friday and Saturday, fresh northwesterly winds.

For Nebraska—Fair and continued cold Friday and Saturday; variable winds.

Place of observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. Temp.	Min. Temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation, 24 hours.	Condition of weather.
Time taken: Feb. 15, 8 p. m.							
Abilene	30.18	26	40	0	W.	....	Clo'dy
Albany	30.02	36	40	16	W.	Tr.	Clear
Alpena	30.08	8	16	W.	....	....	Clear
Atlanta	30.18	54	56	32	W.	....	Clear
Atlantic City	30.18	32	34	26	W.	.01	Pt'r
Battleford	30.62	0	20	0	N.W.	....	Clear
Bismarck	30.06	16	26	W.	W.	.16	Clear
Buffalo	30.02	24	32	16	W.	....	Clear
Boston	30.12	34	40	26	W.	.01	Snow
Cairo	30.34	44	48	30	W.	....	Clear
Calgary	30.54	0	20	0	W.	....	Clear
Charlotte	30.34	50	54	30	W.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.22	18	30	0	W.	.28	Snow
Chicago	30.28	4	8	0	W.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.16	30	36	20	W.	.14	Snow
Concordia	30.46	6	10	N.	....	.02	Snow
Davenport	30.34	8	14	W.	....	.02	Snow
Denver	30.44	14	30	0	W.	....	Clear
Des Moines	30.46	2	8	N.W.	W.	.01	Snow
Detroit	30.08	20	30	12	W.	....	Clear
Duluth	30.38	10	14	N.E.	Tr.	....	Snow
Dubuque	30.34	4	8	S.W.	....	.02	Clear
Duluth	30.40	0	6	N.W.	....	....	Clear
El Paso	30.04	64	68	W.	W.	....	Fair
Edmonton	30.52	0	20	N.W.	....	....	Clear
Galveston	30.16	54	60	42	N.W.	.16	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	30.16	12	14	W.	W.	....	Snow
Green Bay	30.18	2	8	N.W.	....	....	Clear
Helena	30.46	12	24	W.	W.	....	Clear
Huron	30.44	4	10	N.W.	....	....	Clear
Indianapolis	30.22	24	30	12	W.	....	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	29.96	58	68	52	W.	....	Clo'dy
Kansas City	30.40	24	30	0	W.	....	Clear
Leavenworth	30.36	8	12	0	W.	....	Snow
Little Rock	30.12	28	42	8	E.	Tr.	Rain
Marquette	30.10	20	30	12	W.	....	Clear
Memphis	30.10	30	48	30	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	30.24	4	8	0	N.W.	....	Clear
Montgomery	30.20	50	60	36	N.W.	....	Clear
Montreal	29.90	26	32	22	S.	.02	Snow
Nashville	30.10	34	40	26	N.W.	....	Clear
New Orleans	30.18	60	66	48	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
New York	29.96	42	50	N.	W.	....	Clo'dy
Norfolk	29.92	48	54	34	W.	....	Clear
North Platte	30.34	12	30	0	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Oklahoma	30.26	18	18	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Omaha	30.46	0	4	N.W.	....	....	Clear
Pierre	30.40	6	12	0	N.W.	.12	Snow
Palestine	30.08	36	42	N.W.	....	....	Clo'dy
Parkersburg	30.20	28	40	N.	W.	....	Fair
Philadelphia	30.14	34	40	30	W.	....	Fair
Pittsburg	30.14	26	40	N.W.	....	....	Fair
Pueblo	30.36	20	40	0	W.	.01	Clo'dy
Qu'Appelle	30.62	0	10	N.W.	....	....	Clear
Rapid City	30.32	4	8	S.E.	....	....	Clear
St. Louis	30.30	24	30	12	W.	....	Clear
St. Paul	30.42	0	4	N.W.	....	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	30.26	28	32	N.W.	.22	....	Snow
Ste. Marie	30.16	12	16	W.	....	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	30.20	20	30	N.W.	.14	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	30.24	12	16	N.E.	.08	....	Snow
Vicksburg	30.14	46	52	34	W.	....	Clo'dy
Washington	29.96	46	58	N.W.	....	....	Fair
White River	30.02	8	0	W.	....	....	Fair
Williston	30.60	4	6	N.W.	....	....	Clear
Winnipeg	30.16	2	W.	....	....	....	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 58 East Madison-st., Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 4 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 4; 10 a. m., 6; 11 a. m., 9; 12 m., 10; 1 p. m., 11; 3 p. m., 12; 6 p. m., 10. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.67; 6 p. m., 29.66.

DEATHS.

CARR—Wm. Carr, Feb. 14, 1900, aged 70 years. Funeral Friday, Feb. 16, at 1 o'clock, from residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. A. Dick, 1057 Fulton-st.; to Rosehill. Alton (Ill.) papers please copy.

COX—Thomas, Feb. 13, 1900, beloved husband of Sarah (nee Lewis), aged 49 years. Funeral Friday, Feb. 16, at 10 a. m., from late residence, 264 N. Franklin-st., to Holy Name Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary.

GUNTHER—Emilie Gunther [nee Hafer], beloved wife of Arthur Gunther and mother of Emily, Arthur, and Otto. Funeral Friday, Feb. 16, at 2 p. m., from late residence, 2408 Wentworth-av., to St. Stephen's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Oak Woods.

KINNING—Henry Joseph, beloved husband of Eliza Kinning (nee Farristan), father of Grace, Elizabeth, and Sadie Kinning, at his residence, 1446 Universal-av., Austin. Notice of funeral later.

KEENEY—Newton M. Keeney. Funeral Friday, a. m., 10 o'clock, from his late residence 50 N. 04th-av., Oak Park.

MASTERSON—Robert J. Masterson, at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 14, 1900. Burial at Oakwoods at 2:30 Friday afternoon.

SATRE—Ole Satre, at Presbyterian Hospital, Feb. 14, 1900, member of Good Samaritan Lodge No. 546, A. O. U. W. Burial Friday, Feb. 16, from Arthur Ahigrim's undertaking rooms, 501 Blue Island-av., at 2 o'clock sharp, to Waldheim. Members of lodge Hall at 1 o'clock sharp, Blue Island-av.

STANWOOD—Feb. 15, of diphtheria, Cora Wehrhane, aged 7 years, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Stanwood. Private funeral services at residence, 1537 Fulton-st., Saturday, Feb. 17, at 1 o'clock p. m.

TAGNEY—Chas. Tagney, second son of James and Kate Tagney, age 19 years 11 months 24 days, from 1058 George-st., Sunday, at 1 o'clock, to Graceland. Boston papers please copy.

VON DENBERGH—Edward, husband of Ida, at Morgan Park, Feb. 15, of pleuro-pneumonia. Remains will be placed in vault at Rosehill, Friday. Friends kindly take funeral train at 1 p. m.

WILT—Charles T. Wilt, Feb. 14, 1900, 10:45 p. m., at his residence, 30 S. James-pl., beloved husband of Emmerette A. Wilt (nee Babcock), and father of Charles, Elmer, Carolyn, and Race Wilt. Life member of Blue Lodge. Funeral from residence, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1900, at 2 o'clock p. m., by carriages to Rosehill. New York papers please copy.

YOUNG—Feb. 14, 1900, at Policlinic Hospital, of pneumonia, Albert V. Young, aged 50 years. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 18, 2 o'clock p. m., at Jordan's undertaking rooms, 14 E. Madison-st. Burial at Graceland.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Allen, Dr. E. P., Presbyterian Hospital, Feb. 13.
Boerst, Charles, 61; 757 W. 20th-st., Feb. 14.
Bogdanski, Boleslaw L., 26; 6134 Halsted-st., Feb. 14.
Brenneman, Jacob, 73; 941 W. Division-st., Feb. 14.
Beswick, Samuel, 61; Stafford Hotel, Feb. 11.
Bohnsack, Harry J., 30; 730 N. Halsted-st., Feb. 14.
Bubois, Emma, 39; 217 Henry-st., Feb. 13.
Calhoun, Charles, 34; 3832 Dearborn-st., Feb. 12.
Carr, William, 70; 820 Walnut-st., Feb. 14.
Cox, Thomas, 49; 264 N. Franklin-st., Feb. 13.
Donnelly, Margaret, 60; 380 W. 15th-st., Feb. 13.
Dogg, Martha, 30; 1725 Dewey-st., Feb. 14.
Dahlin, Eva, 26; 845 Fulton-st., Feb. 14.
Denburgh, Edward, 74; Morgan Park, Feb. 15.
Dwitt, Frederick, 71; 22 W. 19th-pl., Feb. 12.
Dunn, William, 57; 4047 State-st., Feb. 13.
Ellers, Anna, 3; 1045 W. 16th-pl., Feb. 13.
Geter, Charles G., 18; 618 Monticello-av., Feb. 13.
Geter, Steve, 72; 524 Artesian-av., Feb. 14.
Holle, Peter, 61; Jewish Hospital, Feb. 14.
Heisler, Carolina, 69; 571 W. Huron-st., Feb. 12.
Hudec, Daniel, 81; 418 40th-st., Feb. 12.
Hick, Louisa, 103; 1021 Monroe-st., Feb. 14.
James, Andrew, 29; 174 E. 20th-st., Feb. 12.
Jonas, Gertha, 58; 2627 6th-av., Feb. 13.
John, Julius, 2; 1021 Fullerton-av., Feb. 12.
Lang, Christiana, 47; 6039 Halsted-st., Feb. 14.
Lenox, Minnie, 28; 3531 Cottage Grove-av., Feb. 14.
Machink, Francis, 65; 845 Buffalo-av., Feb. 13.
Mantnan, Dennis, 15; 434 Otto-st., Feb. 13.
Mann, Frederick, 75; 57 Fremont-st., Feb. 13.
Murphy, Catharine, 87; 337 Illinois-st., Feb. 13.
Myrska, Roselea, 9; 3152 Fox, Feb. 14.
Matson, Henry, 84; Pullman, Feb. 14.
McNabb, Mary, 53; 6507 Ellis-av., Feb. 13.
McNab, Mary, 53; 6507 Ellis-av., Feb. 13.
Nollenberger, G., 58; 1029 Noble-av., Feb. 12.
Norris, Agnes, 28; 219 Dearborn-av., Feb. 14.
Olsen, Ketel, 67; 606 N. Robey-st., Feb. 14.
Olson, Peter, 56; 2301 5th-av., Feb. 14.
Piller, Helen, 3; 1072 Wayne-av., Feb. 14.
Roman, Annie M., 19; 698 Erie-st., Feb. 13.
Scarritt, Manuels L., 33; 39th and Langley-av., Feb. 13.
Schmitt, Annie, 9; 74 Ward-st., Feb. 14.
Sheehan, Sarah M., 51; 3201 Prairie-av., Feb. 14.
Stahl, Ida, Presbyterian Hospital, Feb. 14.
Spanzie, Alice C., 40; 6437 Woodlawn-av., Feb. 14.
Stadtk, Peter, 66; 84 Cleaver-st., Feb. 13.
Smart, Mary, 42; 845 Buffalo-av., Feb. 14.
Skelly, Jennee, 68; 931 Van Buren-st., Feb. 14.
Williams, Harry N., 42; 136 26th-st., Feb. 12.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Thursday, Feb. 15:

Latin-st., 142 n of 71st, w f, 100x124, Feb. 6[illegible]
Frank Nyholt to Emma E. Tronerud[illegible] $ 1,000
63d-pl., 275 e of Lowe-av., e f, 25x124, Feb. 14.
June 4, 1886 [J. F. Eberhart to Grace J. Lexington-av., 118 s of 54th-pl., s f, 50x164, Feb. 14. Incumb. of $14,500. Oct. 28, 1899 [Mary W. G. Stevens to E. M. Callender 500
Same property, und. ½ inst., revenue $15.
Same to Same, Dec. 29, 1899 [Byron M. Callender to Conrad H. Poppenhusen] 500
Same property, und. ½ inst., revenue $15.
Same to Same, Jan. 29 [Louise W. Stevens to Conrad H. Poppenhusen] 7,500
Stark-st., 66 w of Vincennes-av., n f, 16 ft. 4 in. by 100 ft. Feb. 14. Waters to John A. Vernoveen] 1
Dearborn-st., 200 s of 40th, w f, 50x100, Feb. 14 [Rudolf Buenger to Julius Prochandel] 3,500
Emerald-av., 240 s of 26th-st., w f, 24x124, Jan. 4 [Hans Jacobsen to Louis C. Kuhnert to Daniel J. Avery] 6,000
Emerald-av., 360 s of Kedzie-av., s f, 25x124, Jan. 31 [Louis C. Kuhnert to Daniel J. Avery] 3,000
Parse-av., 330 w of Spaulding, s f, 25x124, Feb. 14 [Conrad H. Poppenhusen to Louise W. Stanwood] 5,000
Stanwood to Same, s f, 25x124, Feb. 14 [Same to Same] 1,444
Parse-av., 142 e of Bloomingdale-av., w f, 24x122, Feb. 8 [Est. of P. Przykuck to P. Przykuck] 1,444
Parse-av., 142 e of Bloomingdale-av., w f, 24x122, Feb. 8 [Est. of Frank Kaczmarek to Victoria Kaptoni] 1,444
Blue Island-av., 66 s of Courtland-st., e f, 24x175, Nov. 22, 1899 [H. L. Herrick to Wm. H. Herrick] 2,500
Ewing-av., 82 s of Bloomingdale, w f, 25x125, Feb. 14 [Louis C. Kuhnert to Chas. G. Ambeau] 2,000
Grand-av., 237 n of George-st., e f, 24 to alley, Feb. 14 [Wm. E. Franklin to Albert W. Gottschalk] 1

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TEMPERATE MAN, 25 years of age, as credit man, bookkeeper, or cashier; 9 years' experience; capable in every respect; reference and bond furnished. Address X 740, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — A YOUNG MAN, 20 years of age, with ten years' experience in banking and mercantile business, desires position in good Western town; references furnished; bond if required. Address X 730, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT AUDITOR, accountant, correspondent, and collector, 12 years; desires permanent position, or will accept small sets ledgers; moderate; bonds; city references. Address X 902, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, AS bookkeeper, correspondent; 25 years of age; best city references; thoroughly reliable; a hustler. Address X 952, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper, steady, reliable, and willing to start on small salary; bond and references. Address X 972, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS ACcountant; books to audit, revise, or open. Address X 975, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; EXperienced, accurate, and reliable, married, age 27; city references. Address X 951, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE; 5 YEARS' experience; age 24; best of references. Address X 726, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED bookkeeper; highest references; bond if required. Address X 922, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SHIPPING CLERK; man; experienced; first-class ref. X 544, Tribune.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MAN, years of experience getting goods to consumers through retail and jobbing trade by agency of demonstrators, is open for engagement; successfully handled millions of people and do volumes of business; have system of placing goods in a manner they cannot be diplaced if article has merit and quality maintained; can put anything on the market that is meritorious. Address W 826, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—PRINTER, BRIGHT, active, young, married man, offers his services as superintendent of printing office; 12 years' experience in gold leaf printing, embossing, commercial, and color work; can take complete charge; private plant preferred; high-class references. Address X 935, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AI ALL AROUND engineer and electrician; repairs of all kinds. Address ENGINEER, 291 S. Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—PAPERHANGER WILL paper parlors $2.90, bedrooms $1.90; good paper and work guaranteed. Address X 915, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSE OR WHOLEsale salesman; 5 years' best of refs.; sober. Address X 950, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PAPER HANGING, painting, calcimining. Lowest prices. Address X 977, Tribune office.

Coachmen. Teamsters. Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND all around work; single, and has several years' experience and can furnish best of references. Address X 978, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid, good writer; reasonable salary. Address W 546, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND office assistant; male; accurate; 4 years' experience; $10. Address X 945, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 18, STEnographer and office boy; experienced; $6. Address X 917, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AMERICAN YOUNG man, 18; bright, energetic; understands language, and wants office work; experienced; living with parents; finest references. BURRELL, 102 La Salle-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR OF AN apartment building by a married man, carpenter and cabinetmaker; understands steam, heat and electricity. Peter Brewin, 4939 Armour.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MARRIED man wants work, any kind; need money; wife sick; 2 children. Address X 970, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MAN; WORK ANY kind; care horses; can pack, drive; all round man; good references. Address C X 601, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 19 years old; willing to work; best references. Address F. HALL, 568 W. Polk-st.

SITUATION WANTED — MAN TO WORK FOR board and room. Address C 707, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY OF experience; best of references. N. I. HULE, 42 Stanley terrace, City.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TWO TOGETHER, cook and second girl; city or country. S B 223, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR GENERal housework, by private family. Call at 102 E. 39th-st., Flat 3, 1st floor.

SITUATION WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEwork, by Irish Catholic. E E 618, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL; good references. 94 Wendell-st., top flat.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED WIDOW with furniture as housekeeper. X 971, Tribune.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSES MADE BY lady from Marshall Field's; will go out by the day; good fitter, stylish; $1.50 day. 88 Lytle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT DRESSmaker wants patrons; $1.50 day. Please address L. H., 39 E. 34th-pl.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT NURSE desires invalid to care for or obstetric nursing; Dr. referred. Address X 930, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED girl as infant's nurse; high wages, good family, and good references. 1040 Jackson-blvd.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BEST OF SERVANTS, all nationalities, for all kinds housework, second girls, cooks, and waiters. Swedish Employment Exchange, 3310 Cottage Grove.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR LADIES IN ALL lines of work. Central Bureau, 125 Dearborn-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT LADY STEnographer desires position with first-class firm; 5 years' experience; best refs.; Rem.; moderate salary. Address X 905, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; good writer and speller; rapid, accurate; reasonable salary. Address W 545, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY TYPEwriter; office; experienced; moderate salary. Address X 910, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — 100 CIRCULAR LETters, ten lines, typewritten, for $1; best work; call and deliver. Address T 327, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS office assistant; 4 years' experience; good knowledge in stenography. Address X 901, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY; EXPERIENCED stenographer, bookkeeper; entry and extending. Address X 918, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; ACcurate, rapid; ten years' exp.; German. 6556 Normal-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY OF experience, addressing envelopes or in dentist's office; references. S. EATON, 42 Stanley Terrace.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GEN. MDSE. STORE FOR SALE IN A VILlage of 200 inhabitants in the northeastern part of Iowa.

Carries a stock of about $1,800. Doing a good business. The postoffice is also located at the store and rents about $150 a year. Cheap rent and taxes very low.

Reason for selling out is that I am compelled to take out of doors employment.

The stock will be sold out at bargain.

This is your opportunity.

Address H. F. BARTHELL, Decorah, Iowa.

FOR RENT—BEST PAYING MEAT MARKET on the So. Side, known as the Rose Packing Co., 1938 Archer-av.; will give bargain if taken at once; must sell on account of having two other markets; I refer to any packing house in Chicago for reference; do not call unless you mean business. LOUIS W. ROSE, Proprietor, 1938 Archer-av.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A GOOD BUSINESS? If so call and examine our list of business opportunities. We secure partners and add'l capital for legitimate business of all kinds.
LITTLEFIELD & NORTMAN,
402 JOURNAL BLDG.

$5,800 BUYS FIRST-CLASS, PAYING GROcery; established 20 yrs.; sold on account of sickness; will bear closest investigation.
LITTLEFIELD & NORTMAN,
402 Journal Bldg.

TC RENT—EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR HAY and grain business, West Side; owner will furnish $250 or over of business monthly; cheap rent. Address A P 222, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SOUTHERN COAL MINING property, in operation; high grade product; price $250,000, on which it will pay profit of 25 per cent annually. Address Owner, 1117 Fisher Bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE—RETAIL CLOTHING AND GENTS' furnishing store in town of 8,000, 150 miles from Chicago; will reduce stock to $5,000 if desired. F. E. JENNISON, 221-223 Market-st.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address H. MORGUS, 126 Market-st.

FOR SALE—FINE SALOON; GOOD LOCATION, large stock, fixtures; low price; terms; sickness. C. M. SMITH, 720 Chamber of Com.

WANTED—PARTY TO JOIN ME IN BUSINESS that is all right; $500 required. Address X 920, Tribune office.

ATTENTION—A MAN WITH $5,000 CAN PURchase one of the best paying buffets in the city; investigate. Address W 541, Tribune office.

WILL BUY FOR CASH OR RENT GOOD CIGAR store or stand in office building. Address X 916, Tribune office.

MERCHANTS WISHING TO SELL THEIR ENtire stock for cash at a liberal price correspond with us. RIES & CO., 168 and 170 Market-st.

I WILL FURNISH MONEY TO MANUFACture good patent. CHARLES J. FRANK, 27 Metropolitan Block, cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—OLDEST BOARDING-HOUSE AT university; 60 boarders. Burton, 5759 Drexel-av.

WANTED—MILLINER WITH CAPITAL TO GO in business 50 miles out. Call 2801 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED MILlinery store; good location. 294 E. Division-st.

BOOKS. MAPS. ETC.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—LAW, GENeral, medical. GEO. M. BECKWITH, 214 Clark-st., Room 412, s. w. cor. Adams.

BUSINESS CARDS.

1,000 CARDS, 50 CENTS; BILLHEADS, ETC., $1.25; letterheads, $1.50; envelopes, $1.25; and circulars cheap. FANTUS & SON, 183 Clark.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER AND CORRESPONDENT; EXperienced in photo-engraving business. ROSENOW & CO., 873 Dearborn-st.

CLERK—MAN UNDER 25; COMMENCE, $50; large corporation; good prospects; must be good and rapid writer and excellent at figures. Address in own handwriting, giving age, name of last employer, and references, X 920, Tribune office.

DRUG CLERK—POLISH OR BOHEMIAN; steady work. 1855 47th-st., corner Wood.

DRY GOODS CLERK—QUICK IN MEASURING and roll goods. 257 Madison-st., 2d floor.

GRADUATE OF PHARMACY—TO WORK FROM 1 p. m. to 9 p. m.; young man preferred. Address E P 5, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—IN COMMERCIAL EASTERN railroad office; one with some experience in shorthand and typewriting preferred. Address X 928, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—OFFICE WORK; SHARE PROfits and $15 week salary; little money required. 71 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

YOUNG MAN—LIVING AT HOME, WITH SOME experience in men's furnishing business. Call 3068 Cottage Grove-av.

YOUNG MAN—IN GROCERY; MUST SPEAK German. Address B L 558, Tribune office.

Salesmen. Solicitors. Etc.

EDUCATED, WELL DRESSED GENTLEMEN for city; gilt-edged proposition. SHEPARD, 1257 Monadnock.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS CIGAR SALESMAN to represent one of the best cigar manufacturers in the country; must be a hustler with traveling salesmen of leading wholesale grocery house. None but experienced cigar salesmen with clean records and best ability need apply. Will offer good salary to the right man. State fully experience in the line, age, reference, and salary wanted. Address X 979, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—SPECIALTY MAN WHO CAN sell goods to city retail grocers. Apply Friday morning between 9 and 11 o'clock, Room 53, 5 Wabash-av.

SALESMAN—YOUNG MAN, EDUCATED, OF ability and good address, to represent our music department on the road. Ask for MR. GUM, D. Appleton & Co., 366 Michigan-blvd.

SALESMAN—COMMISSION BASIS; PROPORtion worth $200 a month to a good man. 1508 Fisher Bldg.

SALESMAN — ACQUAINTED WITH CITY trade, to sell specialty in ladies' underwear on commission. Address X 953, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—ACQUAINTED WITH CITY trade, also country. Keith Enamel Starch Co., 101 E. Superior-st.

SALESMAN—OFFICE FURNITURE; ABLE. Call or write. A. C. WATERS, 87 Washington.

SALESMEN—TO WORK ILLINOIS, OR CHIcago, if preferred; family necessity; used daily; from mill to consumer, through cards only; permanency; $15 to $40 a week. Call or write H. A. GILKINSON, 410 Abel Bldg., 63d and Stewart-av.

SALESMEN—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED meat salesmen in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Wisconsin, to sell for Chicago packer on salary or commission; write for full particulars. Address W 548, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—A FEW FOR A SPECIAL WORK among a selected list on a new plan; liberal weekly advance. GEO. L. SHUMAN & CO., 315 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN—SOME GOOD SALESMEN AND solicitors for Chicago and other large cities on staple goods; no capital required; salary and commission. Call 539 State-st.

SALESMEN — TO SELL THE BEST 20C BUTter on the market for good men. Horseradish Jack, 88 E. Randolph-st.

SALESMEN—GOOD, RELIABLE MEN WITH best references to sell high-class specialty; liberal terms. 803 Fisher Building.

SALESMEN—TO SELL OUR LETTER FILE, card index, cabinets, and office specialties.
American File and Index Co.

SALESMEN—TO CARRY FULL LINE SUSpenders as side line; Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin. Address X 558, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—TO SELL OUR NEW STYLE LETter file and indexes. American File and Index Co.

SALESMEN—TO SELL OUR $2 CARD INDEX outfit. American File and Index company.

SALESMEN—TO SELL DR. REED'S CUSHION shoes. Room 304, 67 Clark-st.

SALESMEN—SEE MY PRICE LIST ON INCANdescent mantles. Rooms 5, 6, 7, 120 Quincy-st.

SALESMEN—EXPERIENCED SILK SALESmen. CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

SALESMEN—TO SELL LAWFUL CIGAR AND candy machines. GORHAM, 586 Lake-st.

SALESMEN—TO SELL OFFICE TRADE AND Lakeside Building. Address E A 932, Tribune office.

SOLICITOR—FIRE INSURANCE, ON SALARY. Address E A 932, Tribune office.

SOLICITOR—GOOD, ON DOCTOR'S ACCOUNTS. CHURCH & GABRIEL, 902, 356 Dearborn.

SOLICITORS—FOR "OUR ISLANDS AND Those We Have Been With Captured," as introduced by General Joseph Wheeler, covering the journey made by author and photographer through Cuba, Porto Rico, and the cities of Luzon, the twelve islands composing the Hawaiian group, and the Philippines. Illustrated with twelve hundred superb photographs taken by our own staff, and with brilliant descriptive matter by distinguished authors. Easy monthly payments. Commissions paid in cash. Solicitors can clear $20 per day. No deliveries and no collections by solicitor. Address for description and terms, Chicago Record's Bureau for "Our Islands and Their People," 132 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

SOLICITORS—FOR LAUNDRY IN HYDE PARK and Englewood. Antiseptic Laundry, 47th and Langley-av.

SOLICITORS—MEN AND WOMEN; GOOD INducements to workers. 902, 356 Dearborn-st.

TAILORING SALESMAN—CITY OR COUNTRY, to sell suits and overcoats to measure; salary or commission; elegant sample line. Address Crown Tailoring Co., 203 5th-av.

TEACHERS AND STUDENTS—IMPROVE YOUR spare time selling "Excursions of Evolution"; also other up to date books. Liberal commissions. Room 415 La Salle-st.

TRAVELING SALESMAN—SALARY $100 PER month, with additional commissions; experience not absolutely necessary, but must be a worker. Address, for 10 days, Lock Box 873, Chicago.

WE WANT 5 MORE MEN WHO HAVE HAD EXperience soliciting orders for daily papers; $20 to $75 weekly easily earned. Apply in person.
I. F. ROBINSON, 922 Rand-McNally Bldg.

Boys.

BOY—IN OFFICE OF MACHINE SHOP; WAGES $4 per week. Address in own handwriting, giving age, residence, and references, X 968, Tribune office.

BOY—NEAT, TO ANSWER TELEPHONE AND run errands; $2 week. Address X 944, Tribune office.

BOY—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE, INDUSTRIOUS BOY of 17 to 19, in wholesale photo supply store. Address G 856, Tribune office.

BOY—STRONG, IN FACTORY; ONE ANXIOUS to learn, with good references. Address C 700, Tribune office.

BOYS—FROM 14 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE TO sell best 20c butter on market. Horseradish Jack, 88 E. Randolph-st.

Trades.

ARTISTS — SEVERAL CRAYON ARTISTS, write terms and send samples to the Gurler Lithographic Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

ARTISTS—FOR WASH, DRYING, AND PHOTOgraph retouching. ROGERS & WELLS, 521 Wabash-av.

ARTISTS—PEN AND INK; STEADY WORK. Chicago Engraving Co., 300 Dearborn-st.

BRASS FINISHERS — FIRST-CLASS; GOOD fitters and frames on church goods. Address X 928, Tribune office.

CABINET MAKERS—KEENAN BROS. MFG. Co., 313 S. Canal.

CUTTER—ON SHIRTS; ALSO ON LADIES' waists; and good assistant. Lincoln Bartlett Co., 46 Jackson-blvd.

DRAFTSMAN—FIRST-CLASS YOUNG MAN ON small tool work, with experience on valve motion; must be accurate and rapid. Address F T 406, Tribune office.

FOREMAN — FIRST-CLASS, ALL AROUND forge shop foreman. Apply, stating past experience, with whom employed, age, and salary expected. Address E P 7, Tribune office.

FOREMEN, SUPERINTENDENTS AND HEADS of departments can increase their incomes in an easy and legitimate manner by calling on or addressing C. P. KING, 605 W. Madison-st. Open until 10 p. m.

HALF-TONE PHOTOGRAPHER AND HALFtone finger—Steady work. Chicago Engraving Co., 300 Dearborn-st.

HALF TONE FINISHER—AT ONCE. ROGERS & WELLS, 521 Wabash-av.

MAN—EXPERIENCED LINING CUTTER. Apply 300 W. Madison-st.

PAPER HANGERS — TO SEND THEIR CUSTomers to the largest and best wall paper store in Chicago and receive commissions on sale; our new century sample books now ready for delivery; most complete line at lowest prices in the city. American Wall Paper Co., 128-138 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

PROOFER—FOR HALF-TONE WORK. SANDers Engraving Company, St. Louis, Mo.

SEVERAL NON-UNION GALVANIZED IRON workers and glaziers for city work. Address X 957, Tribune office.

TAILOR—FIRST-CLASS ON LADIES' COATS. SCOTT, Tailor, Room 81, 126 Washington-st.

YOUNG MEN—WITH SOME EXPERIENCE AT typesetting and work on presses; good wages giving age, experience, and wages expected. Address C 703, Tribune office.

ZINC TOOLER—FOR ETCHINGS; STEADY work. Chicago Engraving Co., 300 Dearborn-st.

Coachmen. Teamsters. Etc.

COACHMAN—COMPETENT; MUST MAKE himself useful around house. 470 42d-pl.

DRIVERS—EXPERIENCED BOTTLE BEER drivers for good route; must come well recommended. Call at 12th and Campbell-av.

Agents Wanted.

$100 A MONTH — A SALESMAN IN EACH county to call on merchants and manufacturers; legitimate, substantial business; $900 a month has been made and can be made again. J. T. JONES & CO., Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS — SALARY OR COMMISSION; $25 daily guaranteed; 4

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1510 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT 2D FLOOR ALcove, facing Michigan-av.; running hot and cold water, heat, excellent table; $18 for two; other rooms, $6.50 to $8; table board, $4 per week.

BOARD AND ROOM OR SUITE TO GENTLEman willing to pay for pleasant home; neighborhood 22d and Michigan-av. Private family. Address B O 650, Tribune office.

907 MICHIGAN-AV., 2D BLOCK SOUTH OF Auditorium—Best central rooms, table, and refs.

1825 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, single or together, with board.

270 MICHIGAN-AV. — FURNISHED ROOMS, well heated, reasonable; walking distance; board.

1845 MICHIGAN-AV.—WARM, LARGE ALCOVE and other rooms, running water; board.

2429 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed rooms, with board; also table board.

1829 INDIANA-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board; steam; fine residence.

2032 MICHIGAN-AV. — LARGE, BEAUTIFUL steam heated room; good board; detached house.

2015 LAKE-AV.—CORNER HOUSE. LARGE south room for two, with board.

3532 EBLIS-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM; GOOD table; trains and cable; gentlemen.

2049 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOM, BOARD; TICKets, 21 meals; steam heat; home cooking.

2010 PRAIRIE-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or en suite; board; table board.

2977 INDIANA-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED AIcove and other rooms; modern; excellent board.

3024 PRAIRIE-AV.—ALCOVE, ALSO SINGLE room, with board; steam; moderate prices.

3157 PRAIRIE-AV.—A FURNISHED FRONT room with board; private home.

West Side.

420 WASHINGTON-BLVD. — LARGE SOUTH front alcove, also single room; excellent table.

843 WASHINGTON-BLVD. — TWO LARGE rooms with board; one front; furnace; refs.

733 MONROE-ST. — HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms; excellent table board.

North Side.

MAISON DU NORD, 16 ASTOR-ST., NR. DIVISion—Elegant, unique, artistic; fashionable neighborhood; ride 15 min., walk 25; reasonable

196 N. STATE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, EXcellent board; steam heat; reduced rates; walking distance.

293 E. INDIANA-ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with board.

Hotels.

THE NORTH SHORE HOTEL—

Deming-pl. and Lincoln Park, has some charming rooms en suite or single; private bath and conveniences; elevator, steam heat, south and east exposure; being refitted and furnished. See this hotel.

HOTEL RAINIER, 33D AND COTTAGE GROVE —American and European; rooms, single and en suite, with or without private bath; excellent cafe, restaurant and cafe in connection; best of service; desirable rates to families and permanent patrons. Phone, 844 Oakland. H. LEE PUTNAM.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D-ST. AND LAKE-AV.—10 minutes to city; steam heat, electric light, elevator service; cuisine and accommodations first-class. Telephone Hyde Park 1.

EDINBURG HOTEL, 2134 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Corner 22d and three; also single; with private baths. Tel. 1033 South. W. F. ORCUTT.

GRANADA HOTEL, RUSH AND OHIO-STS.—Rooms, single and en suite; first-class cafe in connection; prices moderate.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—WOODSTOCK, APARTMENTS AND rooms, 6 w. cor. Wabash-av. and 7th-st.; one block from 3 cable lines; elevated; single rooms or apartments, furnished or unfurnished; excellent table board; $5 per week. Apply at building or to THOMAS & CO., 1 N. La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ACCOMMODATIONS THAT COMpare favorably with first-class hotels; outside rooms, $3 to $6 a week; no children or transients; opposite Lake Park. Address F 78, Washington; inspection invited.

TO RENT—87 18TH-ST., COR. MICHIGAN, nicely furnished room; steam; gentlemen; second floor.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS; gentlemen. 1907 Michigan-av.

TO RENT — ROOMS, DAY OR WEEK; WALKing distance; heat and bath. 422 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1816 MICHIGAN-AV. LIGHT, pleasant rooms, single, double; steam heat.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; also light housekeeping. 3256 Indiana-av., Fl. 16.

West Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALCOVE; steam; walking distance; fine location. 443 Washington-blvd.

TO RENT—2 FRONT ROOMS, FURNISHED, single or en suite. 538 Ogden-av., Flat B.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, STEAM HEAT, modern conveniences; reasonable. 2884½ East Indiana-st.

TO RENT—872 OHIO-ST.—ELEGANT LARGE home; rooms reasonable; single, $1.50; modern conveniences.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, BY German widow. 165 E. Chicago-av.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, SOUTH SIDE, between 51st and 63d, convenient to I. C.; small room, clean, reasonable; by lady employed. Address F T 407, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, SOUTH SIDE; children no objection. Address C T 10, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—THE PALATIAL STONE HOUSE, No. 4619 Grand-blvd., with barn and corner lot 100 ft. front. MATSON HILL, R. 414, No. 209 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—19 SCOTT-ST.—MODERN 10-ROOM house, in first-class order; $65 per mo. MRS. E. W. CARR, 29, 107 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED 10 OR 12 room modern residence, from April 1st or May 1st to end of year; must be on Clark-st. cable line, Fullerton and Graceland-av. or Buena Park; responsible party. Address C T 277, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—12-R. MOD. HOUSE, E. OF La Salle and s. of Division. C V 28, Tribune.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—88 AND 85 31ST-ST., NEAR COTtage Grove-av.; 5-room steam heated flats and bath; $18 and $20. Inquire on premises or to W. GRAY BROWN & SON, 97 W. Madison-st. Tel. West 279.

TO RENT—THE HAMPDEN, COR. 39TH AND Langley-av.; 4 and 6 room flats, electric light, steam heat, artesian well, elevator, telephone; excellent service; fine cafe. Mgr.'s office in bldg.

TO RENT—123 TO 129 35TH-ST. 5-ROOM flats in nice order; also two seat brick houses, 6 rooms each, long lease. C. H. MULLIKEN, 108 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5715 AND 5717 CALUMET-AV. 8-room apartments; new, modern; finest on the South Side. C. SCHOEN & SON, 1709 Phone So. 11, 234 31st-st. and 55th and Prairie-av.

TO RENT—53d EAST 50TH-ST.—BEAUTIFUL modern steam-heated flat, near park; will make good tenant to good tenant if taken at once. Inquire I. H. SCHOEN, Chicago Opera-House.

TO RENT—THE MONROE, 5521 MONROE-AV. one 5-room corner, $22.50; one 7-room side, $17; steam heat, hot water, gas range, elevator, and electric lights included; children not admitted.

TO RENT—4201 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 4 AND 5 room flats, $12 and $16.

BOLTON, SHELTZ & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LENOX FLATS—4 ROOMS, $15, $16; 5 rooms, $18; steam, etc. Office 3537 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT; BEST LOCAtion on South Side; use of furniture free. Address X 260, Tribune office.

TO RENT—6116 INDIANA-AV.—4-ROOM FLAT; steam heat; hardwood floors; $22.50. DRAPER & KRAMER, 47th and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS, $10 UP. STEAM heat, hot water, gas ranges, etc. 2620 Calumet-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—FINE, NEARLY NEW BRICK, FURnace-heated, 6-r. flat; every mod. convenience; large yard; $23. 2378 N. Robey-av., Ravenswood.

TO RENT—$25. 1 FLAT, 6 ROOMS, BATH.

TO RENT—1620 BRIAR-PL., 7-ROOM FLATS; modern; marble entrance. Inquire of janitor or S. RICHARDSON, owner, 142 La Salle-st., Room 2, Otis Block.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for printed list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLATS. WE HAVE APplicants daily; list your vacant flats with us and save them rented. McLANE & GUNN, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

West Side.

TO RENT — SALOON AT 51 S. UNION-ST.; old stand for 14 years; rent $60 to good tenant. HAMMEL & LANG, Room 21, 95 5th-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE STORE building, 4 stories, with basement under whole building, with automatic sprinkler; 55x160 ft.; in center of business. Possession, May 1; ready for occupancy Feb. 15. Address THOMAS E. TODHUNTER, St. Joseph, Mo.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—EAST HALF OF 10TH FLOOR, 5,500 sq. feet, and one room, 1,200 sq. ft., on 9th floor, the Williams Building; strictly fireproof, 6 w. cor. Dearborn-st. and 5th-av. Inquire office of building, 9th floor.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES AT 196 LA Salle-st. SEYMOUR MORRIS, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—I HAVE A MODERN 6-STORY and high basement building, 153-5-7 S. Jefferson-st., passenger and freight elevators, steam heat, electric power; everything first-class; 51,000 sq. ft. floor space; will rent whole or in part. JOSEPH DOWNEY, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETE LIST OF BUILDINGS, stores, floors, offices, and hotels in down-town district. SPRINGER & CO., 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. H. W. BREDT & CO., 1 FRANKENTHAL, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOUR FLOORS, 50X100 FT.; ELEvator, steam heat, and power. If wanted, COOK & CHICK, 209 and 209 Kinzie-st., near State.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—BASEMENT OR CELLAR for storage, 5,000 to 10,000 sq. ft.; use of elevator; North or South Side, within four or five blocks of the river. Address W 603, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—FACTORY SPACE, about 2,000 sq. ft., with heat and power; light manufacturing; must be centrally located, light, and reasonable rent. Address X 76, Tribune.

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A POLICY
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STRONGEST INSURANCE COMPANY

is not more secure than the guaranty given by W. W. Kimball Co. on all pianos and organs sold by them, both as to quality and price.

NO OTHER PIANO HOUSE THUS PROTECTS ITS PATRONS.

This week we have an especially choice selection of new and used upright pianos which we offer at prices that will show a saving of from $50 to $100 from prices usually asked for instruments of like value.

Great bargains may also be had in organs.

NOTE THESE PRICES.

Used organs, $15 to $25; $3 cash, $2 per month.

A large line of new organs of various makes, $35 to $75; $5 cash, $3 per month.

We have some serviceable used upright pianos from $75 to $160; $10 cash, $5 per month.

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Those large size Eastern made uprights, in fancy wood cases, richly carved, 7 1-3 octaves, 3 strings and 3 pedals, which we are offering at $155, are decided bargains.

If you wish a self-playing organ we have them, slightly used, for $150, $225 and $275.

New self-playing organs, $75 to $1.25.

Any used instrument bought at this sale may be returned at any time within two years, and we will allow the full amount paid toward any new piano in our stock of higher price.

W. W. KIMBALL CO. [Established 1857], 242-253 Wabash-av.

CLEARING SALE
OF
PIANOS.

The attention of close buyers is drawn to the unequaled bargains offered in used pianos, new odd style pianos, and pianos returned from rental.

New England upright, $120; Schaaf upright, $75; full-sized Knabe mahogany upright, $275; Fischer upright, $165; large size, high grade, Boston upright, $175; extra large J. H. Chase upright, $115; Chickering grand, $200; Steinway grand, discontinued pattern, thoroughly renovated, $400; Chickering upright, $200; new Steinway mahogany grand, discontinued style, at a bargain; Steinway upright, in very fine order, $275; Knabe upright, $100; nearly new Ludwig mahogany upright, best style, $225; fine Steinway square, in perfect order, $80; Marshall & Wendell upright, $200; Cable Bros. upright, very low; Stone square, $15; Steinway upright, $150; Bradbury upright, $110; used Mendelssohn mahogany upright, $150; used Steinway, parlor grand, intrinsically good as new. Large Lakeside mahogany upright, $150; two new Steinway uprights of discontinued style at a sacrifice; Fischer upright, $100; Washburn upright, $120; Knabe upright, $250; Kimball upright, $100; Preston square, $60; Harrington mahogany upright, $175; almost new Knabe upright, mahogany case, very low; three new discontinued style Fischer, very low; and many others.

Easy installment terms may be arranged by paying simple interest on deferred payments. Handsome scarf and modern stool included. Buyers at a distance should write for special bargain list and also our schedule of freight rates on pianos. We ship pianos everywhere.

Also a special new upright piano in fancy case at $140, on easy payments.

This week it is an especially favorable time to select an instrument.

Visitors are always welcome.

LYON & HEALY,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

BIG REMOVAL SALE STILL CONTINUES.

We move to our new building, 255 Wabash-av., about April 1st. Pianos at factory prices given you privileges of exchanging pianos. Pianos at one price direct from factory to consumer.

All second-hand instruments at prices below their value.

This saving sale of from $50 to $135 on all makes of pianos brings many purchasers. Make your selection now.

McPhail, wal. case..$ 63 | Fischer, large size..$105
Boardman & Gray, .. 90 | Bradford, large up.. 125
Schaaf, new plan.... 95 | Cable, large and up. 135
Steinway, wal. case. 135 | Steinway, med. size. 225
Emerson, rosewood .. 95 | Kimball, ebony case 110
Knabe, med. size... 107 | case 289
Steinway, rosewood .. 165 | Lighte & Co...fine case 73

EASY PAYMENTS.

New Eastern made uprights...$127 and up.
Other new pianos, ..$135 and up.

STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

PIANOS — PIANOS — PIANOS
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CLOSING OUT ENTIRE HOLIDAY STOCK.
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EVERY PIANO A TEMPTING BARGAIN.
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ODD STYLES AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
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BUY TODAY AND SAVE.....$100
BUY TODAY AND SAVE.....$100

EASY TERMS. EASY TERMS. EASY TERMS.
HALSTED & DAVENPORT, 262 WABASH-AV.
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THE ANNOYANCE OF THE NOISE of practicing and memorizing is entirely obviated by the MANY-TONE "CROWN" PIANO by using the Practice Clavier. NO OTHER PIANO HAS IT. It is only one of its many superior and distinctive attainments. SOLD ON EASY PAYMENTS.

BARGAINS in good second-hand pianos of single tones from $75 and up.

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GREAT BARGAINS
IN SQUARE PIANOS.
IN UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Prices absolutely the lowest in Chicago.

NEW PIANOS RENTED.

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ANOTHER LIST OF BARGAINS IN USED UPRIGHT PIANOS.

1 Light, good tone, ca.-ofully renovated...$100
1 Ad. Schaaf, all in good order, 7 1-3.....$125, $140.
1 Gabler, large size, powerful tone.....$150
1 Lighte, neat walnut case, like new.....$160
1 Harrington, large size, like new.....$170
1 Singer, with mandolin attachment, like new $175
Also a few choice bargains in used BAUER UPRIGHTS. Easy terms of payment.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

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New styles
upright pianos.
Established 1873.
Low prices. Easy terms.
ADAM SCHAAF.
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WE ARE SELLING THE WONDERFUL NEW Columbia Graphophone for the merchandise price of $10. This is one of the best talking machines manufactured, and is complete in every detail. Little cost, much pleasure. No trouble. Open evenings. SPRAGUE & CO., 111 State-st.

BEFORE PURCHASING A PIANO BE SURE and see the MATCHLESS EMERSON. We will take the greatest pleasure in explaining its fine points. A few second-hand pianos slightly used uprights, fully warranted, are on hand. Cash or installments. EMERSON PIANO CO., 267 Wabash-av. JOHN W. NORTHRUP, Manager.

$165 BUYS NEW EASTERN MADE UPRIGHT piano, fully guaranteed; all kinds of wood cases to select from; terms easy to suit buyers.
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CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS! BEWARE OF bogus instruments. Steinway pianos only. Piance. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

BOHMER AND J. C. TWICHELL PIANOS FOR sale by
J. C. TWICHELL,
223 Wabash-av.

GOOD STANDARD UPRIGHT PIANOS TO rent at $4 per month; second-hand upright pianos to rent at $3 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

CHASE, HACKNEY, CARLISLE — THREE names that are fast becoming household words among the music-loving public. Don't fail to see these pianos before buying.
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UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT ON LOWEST possible terms, with privilege of applying one year's rent on same. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 200 to 206 Wabash-av.

CHICKERING, GABLER, PACKARD, AND Fischer pianos are sold cheaper in Chicago solely by CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash-av. Send for bulletin of second-hand pianos.

TWO GENUINE STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIanos, $250 and $275; original price $450 and $500; fully guaranteed. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

WE SELL GOOD PIANOS PAYABLE $5 monthly; lowest prices. ADAM SCHAAF, Corner West Madison and Union-sts.

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$185—VOSE & SONS UPRIGHT PIANO. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st.

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RESPONSIBLE LAWYER GIVES CONFIDENtial consultation on all affairs; bankruptcy; loans, cost, $10; cases and all claims collected; bank refs. Call or ad. 1416 Ashland Blk., 50 Clark.

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FOR SALE—STATE-ST. COR. ELDREDGE-ct., 40 ft. will consider half trade; $80,000; will build in Ogden-av., near Harmon-ct., for tenant. 40 or 80 ft. favorable lease.
SOREN E. BRO., 414, 173 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN FLATS, VALUE $14,500, for $13,750. Address B 914, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—36TH-ST., NEAR Michigan-av.; price $16,000; rents $1,680. 2-story 6-flat bldg., and 3 rooms each; hardwood finish, steam heat; modern; mtge. $11,000, 5 per cent; owner wants 2-story and basement house on clear vacant for equity.
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Insumbrance $18,000, 5 years, 5 per cent.
Owner will consider old clear improved or good vacant.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW, MODERN CORNER FLAT building in Hyde Park, near I. C. express trains.

RENTAL $10,600 PER YEAR.

Will sell clear or subject to mortgage not exceeding $60,000, at 5 or 5½ per cent, or take vacant or other clear in part payment. Photos, plans, and roll, and full particulars at our office; price $106,000.

J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO.,
Exclusive Agents, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—OWNER NONresident; two modern residences, 3342 and 44 Ellis-av., 3-story brick, 10 rooms each, all clear of incumbrance; easy terms; fine location and convenient to cars; will trade. Price $14,750. EUGENE A. BOURNIQUE, 604 Chamber Commerce Bldg., exclusive agent.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE — FOR CLEAR property, 3-story brick flat; mortgage in modern outside 4-flat bldg.; finest location; rents $1,000; net rental $1,160; permanent tenants; make quick offer for cash.
NICHOLS & BRIGGS, 151 La Salle.

FOR SALE—576 46TH-PL., 2-STORY STONE and brick building of six 4 and 5 room apartments, modern; rents $1,080; will sell to net 10 per cent on price asked. C. H. BALDWIN & CO., exclusive agents, 234 31st-st. 'Phone South 11.

TO RENT—A COMPLETE LIST OF HOUSES and flats in Kenwood, Hyde Park, and all over the South Side. Write or call on either office.
SOREN E. BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.
South Side office, 434 and Oakenwald-av.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE FOR QUICK SALE—50x161, o. f., on Indiana-av., 200 ft. s. of 49th; $75 per ft.; rare bargain, two blocks from Alley L. Also 25 ft. No exchange.
WALTER H. BROWNE, 610, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR 31ST-ST.—8-room modern brick house; asking $5,000; want offer; owner leaving city.
E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THE 3-STORY BROWN stone house, 3346 Vincennes-av.; terms can be arranged to suit purchaser. Owner, 4539 Greenwood.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD-BLVD, RESIDENCE, 8 rooms; hardwood floors; natural gas. $7,500.
PATTERSON & SON, 572 43d-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—KIMBARK-AV., NEAR 60th-st., 11-room 2-story modern house; $12,500.
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FOR SALE—SLAUGHTER—$97.50 BUYS CALUmet-av., near 34th-st., if sold today. GEO. B. CHURCHILL, 187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6204 KIMBARK-AV., MODERN 9-room house; lot 40x165; the most desirable property in Woodlawn.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LAKE-ST. NEAR HOYNE-AV. 50x125; $75 ft. GOODWIN & CO., 146 La Salle-st., Suite 217.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS ON NORTH 54TH-AV.; 1 Hamilton-av. Inquire 6004 Jackson-av.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—905 BURLING-ST., NEAR DIVERsey, new modern 7-flat, lot 25x150, price $13,000; incumbrance $7,000; must sell. Inquire of OWNER, first flat.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS; $40 CASH, OR $67 AT $5 monthly; no interest; perfect title; high land; prices advanced in spring; 5-cent fare; 100 daily trains; only hour and one-half from down town. Smith, 204 Dearborn; agents wanted everywhere.

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R. C. HARDING, 1106 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—MODERN SEVEN-ROOM HOUSE at La Verne-av. and Ogden-av.; $2,800; easy terms. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 94 Clark-st.

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FOR SALE—10, 20, 30, OR 50 ACRES ON LAWrence-av. (Northwest); price $400 per acre for quick action; worth double this figure apparently for a profitable investment. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

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FOR SALE—SEE THIS AT ONCE!
$1,000—40 acres southwest Michigan; small house, barn, apples, peaches; 15 acres good timber; rich loam soil; near good town.
GILBERT & 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARMS, ILL., Mich., Ind. E. RAMSDELL, 97 Washington-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—SUMMER RESORT ON WISCONsin lakes; hotel, cottages, boats, and boathouse; 6 acres; 2 miles from city; all improvements, and 125 acres of land; fine hunting, fishing, boating, and bathing; fine property for a club; price $25,000. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 171 La Salle-st.

PLANTATION AND FRUIT LANDS, ETC.

FOR SALE — JOIN OUR HOMESEEKERS' EXcursion Feb. 19 and 20 to Southern Alabama; fare refunded to buyers; 40 acres, $200; cheap; from stock raising, fruit, or truck farming. Silvershill Land Colony, R. 512 Opera-House Bldg., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR MYSELF—BEST HOUSE in Kenwood [east of Drexel and south of 47th] which could be bought CASH for; will buy; give street number and particulars or no attention. Address X 278, Tribune office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN ILLINOIS, UNincumbered, for capital stock in corporation, first-class, 10 per cent income. Address B O 916, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMALL HOUSE, ABOUT 6 OR 7 rooms, with bath, near car line; will pay $200 cash, balance monthly; give price and full particulars. Address C V 910, Tribune office.

WANTED—CASH PAID FOR BARGAINS IN farm lands in Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas; state lowest cash price. M. P. HOBART, 302 Phoenix Bldg., Minneapolis.

WANTED—WE HAVE A CASH CUSTOMER for modern two-flat building near Alley "L"; must be a bargain.
PETER KNUDSEN,
541 E. 63d-st.

WANTED—COTTAGE IN ENGLEWOOD, EAST of Stewart; about $2,000. X 915, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—CHOICE BUSINESS LEASEhold, good location, paying 10 per cent; price $25,000; will take $15,000 in clear vacant part pay. Also $60 feet, fine retail section, including good corner; $60,000. Also 2 fine lots to improve; some half in other property as part pay, balance easy.
E. C. WARE & CO., 140 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE LOTS IN OAK PARK, near Harrison-st., for modern flat building; will assume small incumbrance. Address C T 130, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE BUSINESS LOT, 25X125, on Lincoln-av., excellent business locality; will take Lake View residence lot.
JOHN HEIM, 1713 N. Ashland-av.

TO EXCHANGE—$23,000 CLEAR, FLATS ON Forest Park; $7,000 clear, vacant and a little cash. E. ORRIN HART & CO., 115 Dearborn; Tel. 2449.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD DIVIDEND PAYING securities for good place real estate in Illinois. Address J 68, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—$53,000 CLEAR WEST SIDE improved for good business block; will assume.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 75 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A 14-ACRE GARDEN AND poultry farm, adjoining good town, Indiana; 90 miles Chicago. Address X 761, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE ACRES WORTH $100,000 near city for business block outside. Address X 969, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

4, 5, AND 5½ PER CENT; $500,000 TO LOAN; central property, stores, houses, flats, also choice vacant; property in any condition; slight expenses. SPOONER, CASE & CO., 155 La Salle.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON GILT EDGE IMPROVED real estate in sums of $2,000 and upwards, 5½ per cent. Prompt. E. E. HEWITT & CO., 324 Dearborn-st. Branch, 55th and Prairie-av.

EASTERN INSURANCE MONEY, 5 PER CENT, exclusive agents. You can repay in amts. $100 or more. Quick action. Low rates. Apply to NICHOLS & BRIGGS, 151 La Salle-st.

HART & FRANK, 128 AND 130 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

WANT LOAN $1,250, 5 YRS., 6 PER CENT. On 2-story brick, near 37th and Wallace; rent $30; no commission. Address X 912, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN—$1,000 AND UPWARDS, AT low rate of interest.
M. PETRIE, 172 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—5 AND 6 PER CENT, ANY SUM, ON improved or vacant; building loans; quick action.
EDWIN WYNN & CO., 323 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR SUBURBAN property; also on Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa farms. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans. Building loans made. KOZMINSKI & COMPORT, bankers, 79 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

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LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate; funds on hand. McLANE & GUNN, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED AT CURRENT RATES; 1ST and 2d mtges. bought and sold; fair treatment guaranteed. E. G. ELDER, 115 Dearborn-st.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTONst., loan on Chicago improved real estate; investment bonds; no delay; we pass upon abstracts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON ACRES, LOTS, AND improved property, in any amount.
E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY at 5 and 5½ per cent; without delay. Borrower pays for recording mortgage; no charge for papers.
SPECIAL FUND to loan in any amount, with privilege of prepaying all or any part of principal at any time and stopping interest.
Payments are NOT REQUIRED, but ARE PERMITTED.
Every payment reduces the amount of principal and interest.
The borrower sees payment credited on his note and pays interest only on the balance.
ROSE & COMPANY, 103 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate in amounts of $2,000 and over at 5½ per cent interest; no commission, attorney fee, charge for drawing papers, etc. Borrower pays for recording fees, for war revenue stamps tax, for bringing down abstract, and for nothing more. Interest commences on the day money is paid out. Amounts under $2,000 at 6 per cent current rate.
HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN,
88 La Salle-st., main floor, opposite City Hall.

REPRESENTATIVE OF EASTERN INSURANCE CO. will loan direct to owners of choice improved real estate at low rate without commission, charge for papers, or attorneys fee.
Also loan $1,000 or more on good vacant in city and improved or vacant 40 acres along north shore to Waukegan.
Give number or legal description to insure considering loan. Address W 324, Tribune office.

4 PER CENT MONEY—
On choice real estate,
with privilege of prepayment.
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT lowest current rates, on Chicago, Suburban, and choice vacant lots. Prompt attention.
JOHN E. COLNON & CO.,
90 Washington-st. [main floor].

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY.
BUILDING LOANS.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 DEARBORN-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN
on improved city property
at 5 per cent.
according to amount or security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate; quickest time; lowest rate.
GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1806 Clark-st., Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at 5, and 5½ per cent; no attorneys' fees; privilege given of paying part or all before maturity.
ROSE, QUICK & CO.,
70 Dearborn-st.

$200 TO $10,000 AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT, ON city or suburban vacant or improved property, acres, and farms; prepayment privilege; no delay.
MOLONEY, MAANA & McCONNELL,
422 and 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

NO COMMISSION—SPECIAL FUND OF $50,000 to loan in sums of $2,000 to $10,000 on improved real estate at very low rate of interest, without commission and with prepayment privileges.
JOHN T. BODDIS, 140 Dearborn-st.

LOANS OF $5,000
or more on best
RESIDENCE OR BUSINESS SECURITY.
EDWARD C. WALLER JR.,
705 The Rookery, La Salle and Adams-sts.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates.
McLANE & GUNN, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; property examined without charge. Western State Loan Co., 95 La Salle and 94 Washington-sts.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS OF $1,000 AND UP AT CURRENT rates on Chicago real estate.
KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate; lowest rates. WM. B. KERFOOT & CO., 65 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

AVOID DISAGREEABLE FORMALITIES, PUBlicity, and unnecessary delay when wanting a loan on household goods, etc., same to remain in your possession, by dealing with a company of long experience and one that will give you upright, business-like treatment. Our rates are the lowest, and we can promptly and satisfactorily fill your wants. Information cheerfully given, or write and we will call.
SALARIED LOANS ON PLAIN NOTE.
HOME LOAN CO.,
Suite 508 Inter Ocean Building.

THREE [3%] PER [3%] CENT.

At above rates we make loans on CHATTEL MORTGAGES and any other COLLAT

FIX DATE OF PRIMARIES.

DEMOCRATS SET MARCH 9 FOR ALDERMANIC AND TOWN.

Nearly All the Conventions Will Be Held on the Next Day—County Central Committee Decides on Basis of Representation—Machine Said to Be Opposed to Renomination of Stuckart, Barnett, Shannon, and John Ryan—Situation in the Wards.

Democratic primaries to elect delegates to Aldermanic and town conventions will be held on Friday, March 9. All town conventions to nominate town tickets will be held at 2 o'clock on March 10, and most of the Aldermanic conventions will be held at 10 a. m. on the same day.

These dates were fixed at the meeting of the Democratic County Central committee yesterday afternoon. The names of all judges and clerks to serve at the primaries, the division of wards into primary districts, and the location of polling places must be reported to Robert E. Burke, Secretary of the committee, no later than next Sunday, so he can file them on Monday with the Election Commissioners. The basis of representation was fixed at one delegate for every 200 Democratic votes, except in the Twenty-seventh Ward and the Towns of Jefferson and Calumet, where it was made one delegate for every twenty-five votes cast for Bryan and Sewall in 1896.

Situation in the Towns.

According to the politicians and committeemen, the only contest likely to attract much attention will arise in the South Town, where it is said the machine leaders are opposed to the old officers—Henry Stuckart, Benjamin Barnett, Thomas D. Shannon, and John Ryan—being renominated. It is intimated that the city administration desires their defeat because of the recent action raising their salaries. The Mayor and his friends believe that if the Democrats hope to elect their ticket in the South Town this year they must nominate new men. Otherwise they concede that with good candidates the Republicans will win.

It is predicted that the nominees on the West Town ticket will be Timothy E. Ryan for Assessor, V. E. Cerveny for Collector, J. J. McLaughlin for Supervisor, and Edward Wycisk for Clerk.

The indications are that the North Town convention will renominate the present officers. Notwithstanding he is a member of the Board of County Assessors, it proposed to place James J. Gray again at the head of the town ticket in hopes his popularity will pull it through.

Among the Aldermen.

The Aldermanic situation has not changed. Every one of the retiring Aldermen who wants a renomination, it is generally conceded, will get it. The City Hall people would like to see E. F. Cullerton repudiated in the Ninth Ward, but Mr. Cullerton's friends insist that this insures his renomination. There is some chance of a fight in the Sixth between Alderman Marth and ex-Alderman W. J. O'Brien. They already have started a contest for the committee to decide as to whether the convention shall be held in Germania or Fasking's Hall.

PROHIBITIONISTS SET JUNE 26.

State Convention to Be Held in Chicago on That Date — Chairman Stewart Succeeded by Hale Johnson.

The Prohibition State committee met at the Palmer House yesterday and called the State convention of that party for June 26 in Chicago. The Prohibition national convention will meet here on the following day. The call provides for a State convention of 1,400 delegates.

Because he recently has been made chairman of the National committee, Oliver W. Stewart resigned the chairmanship of the State committee. Hale Johnson of Newton was elected to succeed him. It was announced that the party would nominate candidates for Congress and the Legislature in every district, as well as a full State ticket.

Mr. Johnson is being talked of as the probable nominee for President. John G. Woolley is also regarded as a candidate. It was said that the committee has pledges of $4,000 towards a State campaign fund.

MASS OF APPEALS TO VOTERS.

Gubernatorial Letters, Pictures, and Buttons Said to Be More Numerous than Ever Before.

Correspondence, lithographs, and buttons are factors in the present Gubernatorial campaign to a greater extent than ever before. D. E. Shanahan, at Judge Haney's headquarters, said yesterday that 100,000 personal letters had been mailed to voters throughout the State. Secretary Carrithers of Reeves' Campaign committee thought he had exceeded that number. In a month Judge Carter's managers have sent out more than 20,000. For Richard Yates it is estimated that 500,000 buttons have been distributed. Lithographs of Haney, Reeves, and Yates can be seen in every city, town, and village in the State.

Dates for Candidates.

Judge Haney's daughter has so far recovered that he has made appointments to visit several counties in the central division next week. He will start at Galesburg on Monday.

Republicans of Lake View are arranging for a mass-meeting on Tuesday night at Belmont Hall in the interest of Judge Carter. The petitions calling it had been signed last evening by more than 300 voters in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Wards.

Talks of Tanner-Cullom Fight.

Ex-Representative Charles E. Selby of Springfield, discussing the Tanner-Cullom contest there, said there was no doubt Senator Cullom had a majority of the delegates.

State Press Political Comment.

It is not likely that the fight in Sangamon County will seriously affect the candidacy of any of the Gubernatorial candidate.—Joliet Republican.

All over the State the tide is resistlessly turning toward Cullom, and Tanner's dearly purchased victory in Sangamon will prove an empty triumph when the count of noses is complete.—Paris Beacon.

It is a nice quarrel on in Sangamon County between followers of two of the greatest practical politicians that in this State ever rose, reigned, or fell. The advantage is clearly with Tanner.—Rockford Republic.

The Republican candidates for United States Senator and for the nomination for Governor and their friends continue to throw mud at one another, and the result is the public is forming a bad opinion of all of them.—Illinois State Journal.

Despite all the influence, patronage, and trickery of the State machine, used without scruple and without stint, the Governor was only able to secure the organization of the [Sangamon] convention by a single vote—and that vote he stole.—Aurora Beacon.

The basis of the Cullom contention to a majority in the Sangamon County convention is a denial of representation to the new town of Maxwell. In this matter they are clearly in the wrong and have no standing save as sticklers for an unjust technicality.—Rockford Republic.

All the returns from the primaries, every step in the proceedings and everything in the record [of the Sangamon County convention] prove that the Cullom forces were beaten fairly and squarely, and that they bolted because they were in the minority.—Springfield Journal.

The contest in Sangamon shows that a good deal of feeling is being engendered in the ranks of the Republican party of Illinois and that it will require careful guarding by the cooler heads of both factions to prevent mistakes that may lead to disaster in the future.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

The Sangamon County fight is on. Practically it was a square break between the followers of Cullom and Tanner. It is the meanest piece of business ever planned by that political trickster, John Riley Tanner. It has done him no good. While it will not injure the party at large, it only tends to endorse Senator Cullom to the masses of the Republicans.—Litchfield Monitor.

Already a large number of men have been selected as legislative candidates who are uninstructed but who were selected because they have pledged themselves to vote for some particular person for United States Senator whom the people, who will elect the candidate for Legislature, do not want. It is unjust to the voters that they should be deceived by such schemes, yet this is called politics, notwithstanding the fact that in time it invariably works ruin to a party.—Decatur Herald.

What G. W. Geary for Legislature.

Workingmen of the Third Senatorial District, composed of the Thirty-first, Thirty-third, and Thirty-fourth Wards, are planning to send one of their number to the Legislature. If he can be induced to stand for the Republican nomination, George W. Geary of the Thirty-fourth probably will be their candidate. He is a leading member of the Thirty-fourth Republican club, and was for several years President of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' union.

G. E Adams for Governor.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Moved by the eloquent and dignified address of Mr. George E. Adams last Monday, the members of the Marquette club, in their enthusiasm, proclaimed him a fitting nominee for the position of Vice President of the United States. Without commenting on the wisdom or the possibility of such a nomination, I am impelled to move to substitute for the office named one more nearly within the influence of a Chicago constituency—that of Governor of the State of Illinois. After the many years of mediocrity and inferiority which have possessed that office, what a refreshing change it would be to the people of this State to find in that position a gentleman of such culture, capacity, and expression as to give added luster to the Gubernatorial chair, rather than to depend upon the same for all claims to special honor or respect! I am sure it would give thousands of Republican voters in this State a pleasure which they have not experienced for many years to have an opportunity to vote for George E. Adams for Governor of Illinois at the next election.

JOS. R. PUTNAM.

CABLE COLLISION IN TUNNEL.

Grip Car Strikes a Trailer, Causing a Panic Among Passengers—Lines Tied Up Two Hours.

A cable car collision in the Van Buren street tunnel at 5:30 o'clock yesterday evening caused a panic among the passengers and tied up the Halsted street and Blue Island avenue cars, delaying more than 5,000 patrons.

The rear platform of a Blue Island avenue trailer was crushed by the grip car of a Halsted street train. The passengers of the trailer climbed over one another in a frantic effort to get out of the car. When they reached the floor of the tunnel in safety they found there was no great occasion for alarm. No one was hurt. All of the cars on the two lines were in a string of blockaded cars which reached from the west end of the tunnel all the way around the loop.

The grip clutch on the grip car of the Blue Island avenue train broke when the train was leaving the mouth of the tunnel to go around the down-town loop. A Halsted street train behind pushed the Blue Island avenue train around the loop.

The train being pushed was loaded heavily. There were forty-five passengers in the last car. The back platform was clear. The grip of the train that was doing the pushing slipped when the train was near the west end of the tunnel. The coupling rod was not strong enough for the impact and it bent and the grip car crushed in the platform of the car ahead. Passengers leaped for the forward door and women screamed. Conductor Hugh Cullen, who was in the middle of the car, seized the men who were creating the panic and pushed some of them into their seats and succeeded in restoring order.

The blockade was not raised until nearly 8 o'clock. Many passengers left the cars on which they had paid fares and walked on ahead. There were many altercations with conductors as a result of their effort to collect additional fares, and the quarrels between passengers and conductors were frequent, some of them being exciting. The conductor demanded fares of everybody who had not obtained a transfer before leaving the car during the blockade. Many persons who had paid their last money for fare were compelled to walk to their residences.

Suburban Train Hits Engine.

A Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific suburban train collided with a suburban engine 100 feet outside the train shed of the Van Buren street station at 11:20 o'clock in the morning. No one was injured, but the passengers were badly frightened. The engines were damaged considerably.

Train Strikes a Wagon.

An express wagon driven by William Walker, colored, was struck by a Lake Shore train at the Harrison street crossing at noon. Walker's wagon was overturned and he was bruised badly. He was removed to his residence, 1604 Dearborn street.

TILLMAN'S TRIBUTE TO LINCOLN

South Carolina Senator Praises Leader of Union Cause During Speech in Congress.

[From Mr. Tillman's Speech in the Senate, Jan. 29.]

The condition in regard to slavery and the ceaseless agitation had embittered the South against the North and the North against the South. Secession and belief in States' rights, for which the South has always contended, precipitated the conflict. The North fought to preserve the union and to free the slaves, and the South fought for self-government and the inherited belief in the justice of holding slaves as property. The Declaration of Independence was the slogan of both sections. The North contended that the Declaration embraced the negroes, while the South, remembering that Jefferson had been a slaveholder, contended that it did not. I was only a boy of 13 when the great struggle began; but who can forget, even though a child, the angry outbursts, the battle cries that had led up to the bloody contest?

Amid the storm of passion who was the man, the embodiment of all that was best and noblest in Northern civilization, and even in American civilization, who stood as the great apostle of liberty? Whose words of fervid eloquence marshaled the Northern hosts? Whose high moral purpose, whose grandeur of character and greatness of soul, sustained those hosts in adversity and defeat? Who stood like a Colossus towering above the smaller, meaner men who surrounded him, and who must ever stand above them, commanding the admiration and love of all true men everywhere? Who? Abraham Lincoln; and I, from South Carolina, tell you so and feel honored in doing it.

Whatever motives may be attributed to others, whatever of selfishness or ambition that entered into the calculations of others, I here declare it is my belief that he never had a thought in connection with the whole subject nor uttered a word that did not have its inspiration in the purest patriotism and the noblest aspiration for humanity. He did not consider the Declaration of Independence an academic question. It was to him a religion.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN MEMORIAL, ERECTED IN GRACELAND CEMETERY.

The design of the George M. Pullman memorial in Graceland is a Grecian Corinthian column set in the center of an elevated esplanade of graceful form, rising three steps above the lawn level. At each side to the right and left of the column are circular granite seats. The extreme length of the esplanade is fifty feet and its width is twenty-four feet. The extreme height of the column from grade is forty feet. The shaft is a monolith two and one-half feet in diameter and twenty-seven feet long, exclusive of base and capital. The weight of the column alone is 50,000 pounds.

The memorial is located in the center of the lot, which is 138x85 feet, and occupies the most desirable corner in the cemetery, and fronts in two avenues with a sweeping curve.

The construction is of enduring and substantial character. The entire monument is built of white Hollowell monumental granite. The construction of the monument was begun soon after Mr. Pullman's death and has required many months of steady work to complete. The architect is S. S. Beman, who designed the City of Pullman, the Pullman company's building in Chicago, and much other work for Mr. Pullman.

The monument was erected by Mrs. George M. Pullman.

READY FOR ARABIAN NIGHTS.

Series of Eight Tableaux Will Be Given in Fine Arts Building This Evening.

The European three taps, instead of a bell, will signal the curtain rising upon the first of a series of eight tableaux in the Arabian Nights Entertainment this evening at University Hall, arranged by Albert Herter for St. Luke's Hospital. The color scheme will be white and gold. Mrs. Charles P. McAvoy will impersonate the pleading Scheherezade, Mrs. Bertram Winston Dinenade, and Mr. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor the Sultan, Schahriar.

The pink and yellow group is the story of the first calendar, and develops from a single picture into a full stage tableau. Mrs. Hobart Chatfield-Taylor will take the part of Zobeide, and her two sisters are Mrs. Joseph Coleman and Miss Joan Chalmers. Mr. James Gambel Rogers will take the part of the Sultan, and the Grand Visiers and porters will be Mr. Albert Erskine, Mr. Stanley McCormick, Mr. Clive Runnells, Mr. Francis Taylor, and Mr. Townsend Church. Mrs. Robert Critchell as flower girl will complete the tableau.

The Chinese group is in blue and white. Miss Hooper will take the part of the fairy and Mr. Frederick Greeley the genie. Other members of this group will be Miss Carrie McCormick, Miss Frances Isham, Mr. Stanley McCormick, Mr. Luther Bodman, Mr. C. H. Wilmerding, Mr. Charles King.

The green and silver group will be the largest tableau of the series, and will show an Arabian interior. Among the dance figures will be Mrs. Harold McCormick, Mrs. Arthur Ryerson, Mrs. Nelson Bigelow, Mrs. David Barnes, Mrs. Taber, Miss Hosmer, Mrs. Harry Temple Bellamy, Mrs. Deering, Mrs. Aldis, and Mrs. Herter.

The Aladdin group will be in lavender and gray. Luther Bodman will take the part of Aladdin.

In the blue and gold group Mrs. Arthur Caton will be Queen Morgiana, with Albert Herter as her slave.

A group all in black and gold will represent the court gone into false mourning. Mr. Church will take the part of the Sultan, and the women of the group will be Miss Grimston, Miss Runnells, Miss Swift, Miss Noyes, Miss Hosmer, Miss Caruthers.

The last group will be a brilliant pageant all in scarlet and gold. Mrs. Harold McCormick will be the Queen. In the group are Mrs. Arthur Meeker, Mrs. Adis, Mrs. Herter, Miss Perkins, Miss Isham, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Runnells, Mr. Stanley McCormick.

Miss Annie Dudley will give explanatory readings of the text as the tableaux develop. Tickets will be on sale up to the hour of the performance at the box office, Fine Arts Building.

CARTERVILLE RIOT CASE UP.

Six Witnesses for Prosecution Take the Stand in Miners' Trial at Vienna.

Vienna, Ill., Feb. 15.—The prosecution in the Carterville riot case placed six witnesses on the stand today. The trend of the evidence is to show four of the twelve defendants were present at the battle, were armed, and that they participated in the shooting.

Among the witnesses for the day was O. J. Page, a member of the Illinois House of Representatives, editor of the Metropolis Journal, and who was holding religious services at the Christian church in Carterville on the day of the riot.

Andrew Jones, one of the twelve miners who were fired on that day, described the battle and at times was tragical in his testimony. He swore one of the defendants, Wesley Shadowens, now over 70 years of age, ordered the colored men out of the depot and the town.

Hold "Maine Sympathy Meeting."

A "Maine sympathy meeting," under the auspices of the Patriotic Sisterhood, was held in the Auditorium Hotel yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Louise Soana and Mrs. Margaret Kean, who lost sons in the blowing up of the Maine, were present. The Rev. W. F. Pile spoke and Dr. Eva L. M. Scobel and Mrs. Arabella Root de l'Armitage sang.

Cornell Alumni to Give Dinner.

The twenty-third annual banquet of the Cornell University Alumni association of Chicago will be given at the Wellington Hotel on Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. President Jacob Gould Schurman will be a guest.

A Champagne Eclipse.

By its unexcelled quality G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry eclipsed all competitors and imported 100,303 cases in 1899, or 72,405 cases more than any other brand. With the enormous stock of choicest wines its quality will be maintained and its 1895 vintage, now imported, equals its best predecessors.

TANGLE IN MERIT BOARD.

DISPUTE OVER "EXPERIENCE" MARKS FOR POLICE INSPECTORS.

President Lindblom Wants to Give Campbell 70, While Commissioner Ludwig Insists on Allowing Only 21—Heidelmeier Has 86—Retail Liquor Dealers' Association Takes Action on Saloon License Methods—Druggists' "Blind Pig" Cases Dismissed.

The Civil Service commission is in a tangle over the manner of marking the papers of the applicants for the position of police inspector, on the determination of which may hang Inspector Heidelmeier's appointment to succeed himself.

The dispute is over the allowance to be given for experience. The rule adopted by the commission is that all patrolmen who had served ten years should be allowed seven marks a year for experience, Sergeants eight, Lieutenants nine, Captains ten, and Inspectors eleven. Captain Campbell has been on the force only seven years and has been a Captain all that time, being first appointed secretary of the department. President Lindblom claims he is entitled to seventy marks for experience, while Commissioner Ludwig would limit him to twenty-one, asserting that as he has not served ten years he is entitled only to the three marks a year allowed a Captain in preference to a patrolman.

Captain Campbell is an educated man, who passed an excellent examination. The fact that Inspector Heidelmeier is entitled to eighty-six marks on account of long service is the main hope the latter has of keeping in the rank.

A recently ordered examination for Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of the bridewell was called off when the Mayor's office asked if the former position could not be declared outside the Civil Service board's jurisdiction so John J. Sloan could hold it without examination. Corporation Counsel Walker was asked for an opinion. Word has gone around the City Hall that he holds Sloan must take the examination. President Lindblom alone agrees with the Corporation Counsel.

Liquor Men Take Action.

The State Retail Liquor Dealers' association adopted resolutions favoring the collection of city saloon licenses during the first thirty days of the period, favoring increasing to $200 the penalty for conducting a saloon without a license, and demanding a strict enforcement of the law against all who sell liquor, including drug stores and restaurants.

City Collector Brandecker has changed nearly half the policemen acting as license inspectors. He reports for the period beginning on Jan. 1 that 4,300 saloons have paid their license fees and 250 have given guarantees and made part payments.

"Blind Pig" Cases Dismissed.

The "blind pig" cases against three score and more druggists of Hyde Park, Woodlawn, and Englewood, called during the day before Justice Quinn, were dismissed by Assistant City Prosecuting Attorney Murray.

"I ordered the prosecutions stopped," explained Chief of Police Kipley. "The druggists insisted they were being discriminated against in being arrested for violations of a law that is not enforced in all parts of the city. Why should the Hyde Park druggists be arrested for violations when in all other sections of the city the State law is overlooked? The representatives of the druggists' association presented this matter and we are acting on that interpretation."

The orders to close the cases without prosecution came from the Mayor by reason of the protests made by the druggists' association.

"They claim they have been discriminated against by the city," said he, "and there is no reason why the law should be enforced against those in Hyde Park rather than in other portions of the city. The attorneys were only obeying orders when they dismissed the suits."

Explains Blumenfeld's Vouchers.

County Controller Monaghan explains that he stopped the January pay voucher of Max Blumenfeld, a record writer in the Circuit Court Clerk's office, at the request of Loan Broker Keating, because Blumenfeld had sold his December voucher to Keating after having drawn his pay in advance from Circuit Court Clerk Cooke. The January voucher was turned over to Keating to make him good.

Superintendent of Police Service Healy has issued a statement showing the equalized valuation of property in Cook County to be $381,745,910 and the total bonded indebtedness $3,736,000.

SENDS TRIBUTE FROM CHICAGO.

Flowers to Decorate Graves of the Maine Dead Received at the Navy Department.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—A large box filled with roses and other flowers was received at the Navy department today from Mrs. Shillington of Chicago, with the request that the flowers be placed on the graves of the victims of the Maine disaster at the Arlington Cemetery. Mrs. Shillington's son was a member of the crew of the Maine and lost his life on that occasion. The flowers were turned over to Colonel True, the Depot Quartermaster, and he personally undertook the work of placing them upon the graves of the Maine dead.

Apartment House and Realty Sold.

Emily B. Dobbs has transferred to Wellington I. Wilson the three-story apartment building at the southeast corner of California avenue and Berlin street, west front, 175x100 feet, for $56,000, subject to an incumbrance of $32,000. Melinda Wood has purchased from Arthur L. Clifton the property in Monroe avenue, 300 feet south of Thirty-fourth street, west front, 50x165 feet, for $28,000.

Says Alleged Blacklist Is Libelous.

For alleged libel in placing him on a blacklist, Isaac Levinson, an electrician, living at 260 Clark street, filed suit yesterday in the Superior Court against the Illinois Electric company and the Electrical Trades association, claiming $10,000. The alleged blacklist is said to show indebtedness of persons to the members of the association. Levinson claims owing the defendant.

BANKRUPT SALE

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, and Smokers' Articles.

The ENTIRE STOCK of above formerly owned by

A. VANAMAN & CO., 94 Van Buren-st., 115 Madison-st.,

Aggregating $12,500.00 Inventoried Value,

Bought at 65c ON A DOLLAR of the Trustees, and

ON SALE TO-DAY (FRIDAY), THE 16TH.

9 o'clock a. m.—Will place on sale all parts of boxes of their 5c goods at..... **2 for 5c**

10 o'clock a. m.—Will place on sale all parts of boxes of their 10c goods at..... **5c each**

The above goods consist mainly of popular brands: Jno. Drew, Lillian Russell, Popular Loan, Jackson Square, Smoketten, Van Hoff, Maggie Cline, Modelo Resagos, Louis James, Chancellor, Gen. Arthur, Goose, Lillian Blauvelt, Senate Boy, Costanickel—everything, all their broken or parts of boxes at above prices, nothing reserved, but includes no *unbroken* boxes. About 5,000 cigars in these two lots.

9 o'clock a. m.—Standard brands of Turkish Cigarettes at reductions equaling ⅓ off and will continue as long as our stock lasts.

11:00 o'clock a. m.—Will sell 2,000 French Briar Pipes at..... **10c each**

This includes all their 25c and 35c pipes, at which price even they were not dear—not before 11 o'clock.

9 o'clock a. m.—Will sell all broken stock of Fancy Tin Smokings at from 15¢ to ⅓ off from regular retail prices, and continue till closed out.

A vast assortment here—everything known to the trade. You will likely want a year's supply.

The full stock (in unbroken boxes) of Cigars, Stogies and Cheroots are now on sale at just about factory costs. 350,000 of these.

HERMAN WARNER & CO.,

168 Clark Street, near Monroe.

BITUMINOUS COAL TO ADVANCE.

Prices Will Be Increased on April 1 from 25 to 50 Per Cent—Export Trade Given as a Cause.

According to reports from the East the price of bituminous coal will be advanced from 25 to 50 per cent on April 1. The advance will affect all districts supplied with bituminous coal from the mines of Illinois, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio. It is asserted as a reason for the advance that the coal mines of England, which have supplied the European markets to a great extent when the home production of coal was not sufficient, show signs of exhaustion and no longer can furnish enough coal even for the industrial needs of Great Britain. Coal prices in England have advanced steadily for some time and at one time reached $11 a ton in London. At present the price in London is $7.50 a ton.

At that figure it becomes profitable for American coal producers to export, and the beginning has been made. Last week some of the British steamship lines, it is said, ordered 20,000 tons of American coal from Pennsylvania mines. Germany and France, according to reports, will be compelled to import coal from other countries soon. Austria has nearly exhausted its coal mines and the mines of Belgium are not able to supply the extra demands made upon them. It is said coal from West Virginia or Pennsylvania can be transported to the coast for $1.25 to $1.50 a ton. The transportation across the ocean costs from $1.50 to $1.75 a ton. At the present prices in England this would leave a margin of $3 to $3.50. The cost of anthracite coal at the Pennsylvania mines is figured at $2.10 a ton.

Francis S. Peabody, President of the Peabody Coal company of Chicago, said on that subject yesterday:

"The advance will be on 'delivered prices,' as it is called, on coal either delivered on cars to Chicago or by teams in the city. The advance is due to the increase in the wages of the coal miners, higher freight rates, and the increase in cost of handling coal in Chicago owing to the formation of the Teamsters' union. The present prices for bituminous coal on cars in Chicago are as follows: Illinois coal, $2; Indiana, $2.50; Ohio, $3; Pennsylvania, $3.25; and West Virginia, $3.50."

TO CALL CRUISER MILWAUKEE.

Secretary Long Notifies Representatives Warship Will Be Named for Wisconsin City.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—One of the new protected cruisers to be built by the government will be named Milwaukee. Secretary Long and the President notified the Wisconsin Representatives today that their request to have the cruiser named after the metropolis of the State would be granted.

The new ship will be a first-class protected cruiser of about 8,000 tons displacement, nearly the size of the New York in weight, although the absence of heavy armor will make it a larger ship. Its speed is to be twenty-three knots an hour, the greatest speed of its class, and it will have coal capacity for a large steaming radius.

The armament will be eight-inch and six-inch guns in the main battery and secondary battery composed of many smaller caliber rapid-firing guns.

Amstein Denies Mayor's Charges.

John J. Amstein, to whom Mayor Harrison attributes motives of revenge on the administration for his activity in the Fourth Ward meetings, in a statement denies the truth of the Mayor's charges. "I was not discharged from the police force for drunkenness," Mr. Amstein says. "I never have been intoxicated in my life. You will find from the official records of the Police department that I was discharged in 1893 by Mayor John P. Hopkins, without a trial, for conduct unbecoming an officer. As a matter of fact I was let out because I was a Republican. In June, 1895, I was reappointed to the force, and in 1897 I was again discharged for the reason that I was appointed by a Republican Mayor and my politics was offensive to Mayor Harrison. Chief Kipley on last Tuesday verified this statement by saying that I was discharged for offensive partisanship. The charges against me are another evidence of the rottenness of the administration."

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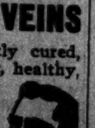

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Men's $32 and $35 Suits (best quality) at $25

Basement Dept.

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Men's $22 and $25 Business Suits at . . $15
Men's $12 and $14 Winter Overcoats at . $10

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PROPOSALS MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Office of Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 15, 1900. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., Feb. 24, 1900, and then opened, for the purchase from materials to be furnished by the Government, of 125,000 Khaki Shirts, to be delivered either Chicago or Philadelphia Depots Quartermaster's Department. Bidder to state time and delivering at either of these Depots. Standard sewing cotton and 7,000 Regulation Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price including in the price of foreign production and manufactures the duty thereon. Proposal Blanks for proposals and all information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Supplies," and addressed to Colonel J. G. C. Lee, Chief Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE CAPS.—CHIEF Quartermaster's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 13, 1900. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock a. m., Feb. 24, 1900, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at either Chicago or Philadelphia Depots of the Quartermaster's Department 50,000 Forage Caps. The Caps must conform strictly to standard sample and specifications to be seen at this office. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals and particulars will be furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Caps," and addressed to Colonel J. G. C. Lee, Chief Quartermaster.

AS THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE is to all Sunday newspapers so The Daily Tribune is to all daily newspapers.